The New-York Times.

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THE WHISKY CONSPIRACY.

THE IMPLICATED CHICAGO FIRMS.

EVIDENCE FURNISHED BY MEMBERS OF THE RING AGAINST THEIR CONFEDERATES—THE SEIZURES OF WEDNESDAY BASED ON THIS TESTIMONY—ONLY TWO WHISKY ESTABLISHMENTS UNAFFECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—It would appear from the best information that can be obtained concerning the seizure of distilling and rectifying establishments made in Chicago yesterday that the inculpated whisky men who are awaiting trial have taken advantage of the terms proffered them to tell what they know about the "crooked" operations, with the hope of escaping criminal prosecution. In twenty-four hours from the time of announcement of the proposed immunity, testimony was received and a raid organized and carried out, by which eight more firms were added to the list of those who have been exposed in their nefarious plans to defraud the Government. Several of the seized houses are among the largest in the city, and it was hardly suspected by the public, owing to the character of the men who stood at their head, that they were guilty of any irregularities. It is not charged that they have been running "crooked" of late. They are seized for illicit distillation prior to May last; but as the testimony comes from their former partners in the ring, it is fair to presume that the facts obtained are of the most convincing character. But two unseized distilleries remain in the city, namely, Nickerson's and Shufeldt's. Regarding the latter, Mr. Matthews, the Supervisor, says he believes it to be perfectly straight. His attention is continually called to it by the "crooked" men, and he has constantly kept his eye on the establishment. It has been more narrowly watched than any other. It would make a tremendous haul, since it often keeps 10,000 barrels in bond; but thus far not the least bit of evidence has been found against it. Supervisor Matthews stated to-day that the evidence upon which these seizures were made came from Chicago informants, and was partly documentary and partly oral. The frauds, he says, extend back several months, and in some of the cases they are very extensive. He further stated that the charges against the parties whose establishments were seized would be the shipping of spirits without paying the tax and the re-using of stamps, and that the evidence was, beyond doubt, sufficient to convict every one of them. It may be stated here that those who profess to be in possession of the proposed workings of the Government officials, say it is not believed to be the intention to push these new cases to the extreme, but that upon payment of the revenues due the Government, the same leniency will be extended toward them as is to be shown to the other fifteen.

An inquiry into the state of the accounts with the four distilleries and four rectifying houses seized yesterday shows that while they are neither of them so deeply implicated as were Roelle & Junker, yet if it were possible to collect all the sums of money due the government, it would amount to a very handsome sum. The closest estimate that can be made at present is something like this, the figures given indicating back taxes and penalties, without taking into account the forfeiture which may be worked: Chicago alcohol works, both houses, $185,000; Dickinson, Abel & Co., both houses, $230,000; Keely & Kerwin, $65,000; Matthei, $26,000; South Branch Distilling Company, $90,000; Blackhawk Distilling Company, $120,000; total, $715,000. It appears that at the Blackhawk Distillery, formerly H. B. Miller's, and now run by Cooper, the owner had received a hint of what was coming, for a large lot of spirits was removed but a few moments before the arrival of the officers. As it was, they captured about seven thousand gallons. This distillery was formerly run by Miller & Reed, and it is hinted by the revenue officers that part of the testimony in their possession regarding illicit distilling points to a date when Miller himself was at the head of this establishment. This man Miller has just stepped out of the office of Treasurer of Cook County, and being a person who would naturally understand the ramifications of the whisky business, there must be some weight attached to his significant remark made to your representative last night, that the result of these raids will be to land several prominent politicians high and dry.

It is currently reported to-night in official circles that the remaining distillers—the Illinois Distilling Company and Shufeldt & Co.—are to be seized either to-morrow or Saturday. Supervisor Matthews has been busy already collecting evidence against them. These are two of the largest houses in Chicago, and have heretofore been regarded as among those which have strictly conformed to the requirements of the law.

Six gaugers to-day walked up to the confessional and told all they knew about "crooked" business, and their testimony is said to be extremely damaging, not only to parties who have been hauled up before the tribunal, but to others who have not hitherto been suspected of being in the Ring. It seems that the Government has brought about a state of affairs that will in all probability have the effect to clean the whisky Augean stables. The man Gholsen G. Russell, one of the indicted whisky men who went to Washington a fortnight ago, and upon being promised certain immunities told what he knew, upon condition that his companion in trouble in Chicago should be accorded the same privileges, has set the ball in motion which has led to these seizures, and which will bring about further and more startling revelations. That it has worked like a charm there is not the slightest doubt. The indicted men who have "squealed" upon their associates in the whisky business and caused seizures of the latter's establishments, are to-day derided and looked upon by the unfortunates as too contemptibly mean to live. Thus a feeling of enmity has been engendered among "crooked" men themselves, and the bitter feeling will no doubt move them to further revelations. In this connection it may be said that ex-Supervisor Munn, ex-Collector Wadsworth, and Hoyte, Munn's chief Deputy, will be called for by the Grand Jury when it meets on the 11th of January. Munn is now under indictment at St. Louis. Wadsworth was Collector up to last Fall. I learn to-night from the Assistant District Attorney here that the reason of the recent removal of D. W. Munn from the Collectorship of this district was the tracing to him, by the last Grand Jury, of the sum of $15,000, alleged to have come to him, through his former law partner, direct from manufacturers of spirits in Chicago. This is proved by the testimony of witnesses in Milwaukee. When the Grand Jury adjourned the evidence was not sufficiently developed to enable them to base an indictment on it. Upon this testimony the coming Grand Jury, which meets on Tuesday week, will have to pass. There is other evidence of similar character against this official, but this is the largest amount of money he is known to have secured.

United States District Attorney Bangs has in his office a large number of affidavits made by the guilty distillers, which shows that they took advantage of the Government's overtures. Supervisor Matthews forwards his report of these last seizures to Washington to-morrow.

EFFECT OF COMPARISON OF RETURNS IN THE REVENUE BUREAU IN REVEALING FRAUDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The seizures on account of whisky frauds in Chicago, yesterday, are for transactions prior to the seizures last May, and have only recently been discovered. The Internal Revenue Bureau has completed the comparison of all the returns in that office to May last, in the same manner as was undertaken as a means of securing proofs of the frauds committed before that time. The recent examinations disclosed the facts on which the latest seizures were made. It is claimed at the Revenue Bureau that under the system now adopted of comparing the reports of the officers and agents no fraud can remain undiscovered above thirty days which is perpetrated by the duplication of packages. It seems impossible now that any ring can again be successfully established. At the present time every distillery in the country is undergoing a special examination by the local officers, who report, on blanks specially furnished, the condition in which each establishment is found. To insure honest inspection by local officers their actions have been watched by special agents, and, as a consequence, several removals have been made. With honest and efficient officers there is now no danger of the commission of extensive frauds in the manufacture of spirits.

MINISTER SCHENCK.

HIS COMPLETE VINDICATION BY HON. REVERDY JOHNSON—THE TRUE HISTORY OF THE EMMA MINE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 30.—The *American* will publish to-morrow a letter addressed from London, to it, by Reverdy Johnson, on the subject of Gen. Schenck and the Emma Mine scandal. Mr. Johnson says that since his arrival in England he has endeavored to become accurately acquainted with all the circumstances of the transaction, and the result is his perfect conviction that there is no ground whatever for impeaching in the slightest degree Gen. Schenck's personal integrity. Mr. Johnson reviews the case at length, first correcting the impression that any legal proceedings were instituted in England for investigation into the Minister's conduct. When proceedings were begun against the Emma Mine Directors he had ceased to be of them; but he voluntarily appeared before the commission appointed to take testimony, and offered himself as a witness. Mr. Johnson rehearses Mr. Schenck's agreement with Park, in October, 1871, to take 500 shares at £20 per share, Park lending him the money and guaranteeing an annual dividend of eighteen per cent., and Mr. Schenck pledging the shares and his American property as collateral. This dividend was paid for thirteen months to Mr. Schenck and the other stockholders. He consented to become a Director to protect his own interests and those of other American stockholders. What induced him to believe that there was no such impropriety was, among other things, the fact that a company had been formed under a Portuguese charter for the construction of steam-tramways at Lisbon, of which the Minister of Portugal, one of the oldest and most esteemed at this court, and Field Marshal, the Duke of Saldanha, was the projector and Chairman of the Board of Directors, and its stock was on this market. Neither at that time, nor since, has this step on the part of the Duke been censured. Mr. Johnson further says that Mr. Schenck at no time received anything but dividends, and when these ceased he received nothing, although Senator Stewart had assured him that his associates, as Directors, were of the highest standing. He regretted his position, and resigned in December, 1871. Mr. Johnson writes: "In conclusion, during no part of this period, that is to say, from the time when he became stockholder and Director to the time of his resignation, had any doubt been cast upon the value of the mine. On the contrary, the stock had enhanced in value from £20 to over £30 per share, and many sales were made at the latter price. In a word, then, what Gen. Schenck did was a mere business transaction, entered into by him with a full belief, which he was authorized to entertain, that it would inure to his profit, and this must have been the case with all the original stockholders. So far from its having turned out profitably, it has been and is quite otherwise; but the General bears the loss with the firmness which belongs to his character, and without the least consciousness that he has done anything legally or morally wrong. Although, as he himself stated in his testimony, he subsequently thought that in becoming a Director he had made a mistake, it must be a satisfaction to him that his Government never censured him, but on the contrary has acquitted him of any wrong intention, and retained perfect confidence in his ability as a Minister, and his integrity as a man. It must also be satisfactory to him to know that he stands well with the Government of Her Majesty, and is enabled to serve the United States as well as if the Emma Mine had never been thought of or existed. That our representative at one of the most important Courts of Europe should be so mercilessly assailed is not only a great personal wrong to him, but it is a reflection upon our Administration who continue to confide in him."

MOODY AND SANKEY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—At the noon prayer-meeting to-day Mr. Moody preached on the crucifixion of Christ. He spoke of the importance of parents teaching their children to look to Jesus. A large number of requests for prayer were read. The children of Philadelphia were the special subjects of prayer to-day.

The church was about two-thirds filled to-night, and Mr. Moody preached from the text "What think ye of Christ?" To-morrow evening watch services will be held, the doors opening at 7:30 P. M. and service beginning at 9 and closing at 12 o'clock, changing every hour, with an opportunity for ingress and egress at 10 and 11 o'clock, and closing the year with prayer.

DISCRIMINATION IN RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—The Board of Trade to-day appointed a committee of three to investigate the subject of the discrimination in railroad rates made by the pool in favor of other cities and against Chicago. The discrimination in favor of Milwaukee on flour rates was to-day abolished. The rates from both cities will henceforth be ninety cents.

WASHINGTON.

CULPABLE OFFICIAL NEGLIGENCE.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON THE PAYMENT OF THE SUGG FORT AND WITKOWSKI CLAIMS—RESIGNATION OF THE AUDITING OFFICERS WHO FAILED TO SCRUTINIZE THE FICTITIOUS CLAIMS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Although the contents of the report of the commission to investigate the payment of the Sugg Fort and Witkowski claims have not yet been divulged, the character of the report can be inferred from the action of Secretary Bristow in demanding the immediate retirement of Auditor Rutherford, Controller Brodhead, Deputy Controller Curtis and Clerks Allen, Wilson, and Doolittle. The report of the commission, after reviewing the testimony, bluntly states that in consequence of the culpable negligence manifested in the examination of the claims investigated the officers above named have forfeited all claim to be further continued in charge of their respective departments. This report was submitted to the President this morning, who approved and returned it to Secretary Bristow. Messrs. Rutherford and Brodhead were sent for by the Secretary, and the finding of the commission read to them. Upon learning the nature of the report, both these officers precipitately tendered their resignation, and their example was followed by their subordinates. The announcement of these resignations produced a sensation in the department, all the resigning officers having been connected with the department for a number of years. Dr. Brodhead has been in the Treasury for a period of thirty-four years. He was removed by President Buchanan, but was reappointed Controller by Lincoln in 1863, since which time he has served in that office. Rutherford was appointed Auditor in 1870. Curtis, Deputy Controller, was appointed from New-York in 1861, and Allen was appointed from the same State in 1863. Doolittle was also appointed in 1863. Quite a number of persons here have already made applications for the vacancies. It is understood that gentlemen have been selected to fill Rutherford's and Brodhead's positions, but their names cannot be ascertained. The two gentlemen are, however, from the North-west, one residing in Iowa and the other in Minnesota.

The fraudulent payment of Witkowski and Sugg Fort claims would never have been made except for the vigorous system of Congressional influence over executive officers which has gradually grown up in the Government. Heads of departments naturally wish to oblige Congressmen in the matter of appointments, and some have become accustomed to regard it a duty, or at least a proper action, to do everything within their official power desired by a Congressman. If no Congressman had labored to secure the payment of these claims they never would have been allowed. The fault is primarily with the members, but the executive officers have to bear the responsibility and receive the punishment, even though entirely honest in their purposes. The Democratic House might distinguish itself by passing a law making it a misdemeanor for any Congressman to recommend the payment of a claim against the Government.

THE SWATARA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER FROM BRAZIL AT PORT ROYAL, S. C.—OBJECT OF HER CRUISE TO THE SOUTH ATLANTIC.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The Swatara has arrived at Port Royal from Brazil, whither she was sent some time ago, partly as a test of the compound engines with which she was last year supplied, and which were recently repaired, and to correct defects discovered while the vessel was in the service of the parties sent to observe the transit of Venus. It was the ordering of the Swatara back to Port Royal that gave rise to the report that the squadron in Brazilian waters had been ordered home for the war that was predicted with Spain.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED STATES TREASURER TO BE MADE IN LAWFUL MONEY—CASSIUS M. CLAY AND THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—In view of the labor and hazard incurred by the Treasurer of the United States and other independent Treasury officers, by the receipt and collection of drafts and checks received by them from national banks, public officers, and other parties having payments to make into the Treasury, the Secretary has advised these officers that he thinks it better they should receive, in all official transaction, only the lawful and proper moneys of the United States, as provided by law and regulations thereunder. This will prevent national banks from paying their semi-annual duties, banks and other parties from paying for fractional currency, and Collectors of Internal Revenue from making deposits in the offices mentioned by means of drafts and checks, thus doing away with a practice which seems to have crept into Government transactions without any special authority of law or regulations, and which has become a burden to the officers, who voluntarily undertook to collect for parties the checks and drafts transmitted for the purpose of making the payments mentioned.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were $367,931 35, and Customs receipts, $229,619.

Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, writes to a gentleman of this city that his State will present his name to the National Democratic Convention in 1876 as the nominee for Vice President.

The Post Office Department is in receipt of information that the Liverpool, Brazil, and River Platte Steam Navigation Company have arranged to dispatch one of their steamers monthly, from Rio Janeiro, for New-York, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Para, and St. Thomas, under a mail contract with the Brazilian Government. The first steamer was to be dispatched on the 26th inst. It is expected that this line will offer to carry mails from the United States to Brazil for the ordinary sea postages.

The public debt statement will be issued on Monday next, that being the first business day of next month.

The Treasury balances, at the close of business to-day, were as follows: Currency, $9,331,232; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $34,335,000; coin, $78,850,576, including $23,440,900 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $372,471,772.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter to the Collector of Customs of Buffalo, under date of Dec. 28, 1875, affirms the decision of the Collector in assessing duty on certain ash timber as follows: "In relation to the appeal 7,712, of R. M. Arnold, from your decision assessing duty on certain ash timber, sawed especially for wagon tongues, the dimensions of the same being 12 feet in length, 2 inches by 4 at one end, and 4 inches by 4 at the other, I have to state that the claim of the appellant, that the merchandise in question should be classified for duty at the rate of $2 per 1,000 feet, as sawed lumber, cannot be sustained, the department holding that such merchandise is subject to duty at the rate of twenty per cent. ad valorem, either under the provision of schedule 'K,' for hubs for wheels, posts, last blocks, wagon blocks, &c., or under the last paragraph of said schedule 'K,' for wood manufactured, the rate of duty in either case being the same. The decision is, therefore, hereby affirmed."

The following promotions were made in the Patent Office to-day: First Assistant Examiner Frank Fowler, of New-York, to be a principal examiner, vice Seymour, resigned; Second Assistant D. K. Holston, of Ohio to be a first assistant examiner; Third Assistant D. C. Reinohl, of Pennsylvania, to be a second assistant examiner. All three are old employes of the office, and the promotions are made on the score of merit.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office to-day rendered his decision in regard to the application of the town of Silver City, Nev., et al., to set aside the patent issued to the South Comstock Gold and Silver Mining Company from their claim on the Comstock lode. He decides that there was no error in the patent, that it was legally issued, and therefore that it cannot be recalled. This decision establishes the principle that a mining claim may be patented upon compliance with the law, whether it lies within or without a town-side patent.

Information has been received at the Navy Department of the arrival of the United States steamer Swatara at Port Royal, S. C., from Para, Brazil.

SENATOR SPENCER.

REPORT OF THE ALABAMA INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE—TERRIBLE ARRAIGNMENT OF A UNITED STATES SENATOR.

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 30.—To-day the Spencer Investigating Committee reported in the Senate, which was crowded with spectators. The reading of the report occupied an hour and one-half, and was listened to with profound attention. In summing up the committee say:

"He [Spencer] during the election of members of the Legislature, used means to secure himself their votes. He abused the Army, the Post Office, and the Internal Revenue Departments of the Government. He brought the evils of war upon the people, and caused them to flee their homes, and abstain from voting. He prostituted his office for the purpose of bargains and briberies to secure votes for his re-election. He corrupted the United States officials, for whom he procured Federal appointments, and forced his appointees, under threats of removal from office, to pay money, and some of them to commit crimes to obtain for him his election. He caused men to be appointed to sinecure positions in the Custom-house, post offices, and revenue offices with the intent and understanding that while in office they would not be required to render service to the Government, but would get their pay, and while so paid they would employ their time in securing pledges of votes and influence to re-elect him to the United States Senate. He paid and caused to be paid money to the members of the Court-house Assembly, to secure their votes. He paid, and caused to be paid, money to members of the Legislature to defeat a quorum at the capitol, and thereby prevent the election of a Senator by that body, and his most trusted agent, J. J. Hinds, caused a member of that body to be drugged, and almost killed, to prevent his attendance. He dealt in United States offices, as in merchandise, to secure money, and again votes for Senator. His managers, with his concurrence, caused a State Senator, for a money consideration, to break his pledge of honor to another Senator, having prearranged the scheme, thereby to secure a seat in the United States Senate. Through his said manager he procured the presiding officer of the Senate to connive at this fraud, and to rule in violation of all parliamentary law and usage, so as to unseat a Senator elected by the people, and seat in his place a partisan of Spencer, who was not elected by the people, and who held no certificate of election. He caused the lobby of the Senate to be filled with armed retainers, to overawe Senators and sustain by force and violence what he had achieved by fraud. He used his power and influence, and the money he controlled through his position as Senator, to debauch men in office and out, so that in his conduct he was working evil continually." The report was received and ordered to be printed, with the evidence, and the committee was given time to prepare a memorial to the United States Senate against Spencer's further occupancy of a seat in that body. The report was signed by the whole committee, on which both parties were represented.

CHARLEY ROSS.

THE LOST BOY'S WHEREABOUTS—THE ST. ALBANS YOUTH BELIEVED TO BE A LITTLE FRAUD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—The Charley Ross sensation is not yet exploded. The parents of Jimmy Blanchard, of Milford, N. H., declare that the boy at St. Albans is theirs, and have ordered him sent home by express; but the Sheriff there, in whose custody he now is, refuses to give him up till some more satisfactory claim is made upon him. The boy still stoutly maintains that he is the only simon pure Charley Ross. The parents of the Blanchard boy gives a sketch of his career, state that he has been in the habit of doing trips about the country, and that he has often worked upon the sympathies and the credulity of people by the remarkable stories he has told. His mother says that he had read the story of Charley Ross' disappearance, and the literature generally of the case, and had several times asserted to her that she was not his mother, but that he was himself Charley Ross. So it is almost certain that the boy at St. Albans is young Blanchard of the marvelous imagination; but he will be kept there till he has been looked over by the relatives of Charley Ross from Philadelphia.

EXTENSIVE DEFALCATION.

THE CITY TREASURER OF BUFFALO A DEFAULTER TO THE AMOUNT OF A QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS.

BUFFALO, Dec. 30.—Mr. Joseph Bork, the City Treasurer, left this city for New-York on the 9 P. M. train yesterday, giving as his reason that he wanted to raise money to meet his personal obligations, but in fact, as was subsequently learned, to escape the immediate consequence of a heavy defalcation. It is impossible at present to determine the extent of the defalcation, but it is thought to be about a quarter of a million dollars. His second term was just drawing to a close, so that for four years he has had control of the city's funds. His bonds, filed in the office of the City Clerk, two in number, each for $175,000, are dated Feb. 15, 1872, and Jan. 17, 1874, and are secured by thirty-five of the most prominent and wealthy citizens of this city. Before taking his departure, Bork made a general assignment of his property, which is estimated at $650,000. It is thought his assets will fall far short of the amount of his defalcation. He has been a very extensive real estate operator, and built up the eastern part of the city, known as East Buffalo. He was prominently named as the Republican candidate for Mayor last term, but was defeated in the convention by Philip Becker. He was an Alderman for two terms.

Later developments in the case show his defalcation to amount to between $300,000 and $400,000. It has been ascertained that he has fled to Canada. He has confessed to several parties here that his system of defalcation has been carried on during his two terms of office as City Treasurer, using as "cash on hand" his individual checks on Lyon, Bork & Co., bankers, of which house he was a member. The city will not suffer, as his real estate transactions have been large and his bondsmen are considered ample security for any deficiency. The excitement caused is great, as he was one of the leading members of St. Mary's Catholic Church and considered perfectly honest and reliable.

ALBANY.

DOINGS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

A SHORT SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE PREDICTED—THE COMMITTEE CHAIRMANSHIPS—THE NEWLY-APPOINTED CANAL AUDITOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 30.—Albany is utterly dull. Dull beyond anything that has been known at this time for years. There is hardly a person in town who is not a resident of it. The hall of the Delavan, which usually presents so lively an evening scene just before the meeting of the Legislature, and during its session, is now quiet and almost deserted, and Congress Hall is even more so. Only a few men whose names are known outside of local limits are to be seen in the city, and none are expected till Saturday, at the earliest, and possibly Monday, when the caucus will be held.

The Governor's New Year's reception may have the effect of bringing in some of the Democratic leaders. In this flat condition of affairs here, there is little to be said in regard to political probabilities, and what can be said is rather in the nature of rumor than of definite statement, though some of these rumors are very confidently asserted. One of those which, perhaps, is most confidently stated, is that the session is to be a short one, one of the shortest it can possibly be made. With Mr. Husted as Speaker, there is every probability of this prediction being correct. It is regarded as almost settled that there will be no serious opposition to the election of Judge Robertson as President of the Senate *pro tem.* Judge Robertson's great ability marks him out for this honor, while his invariable courtesy and impartiality as a presiding officer will make his election very acceptable to his colleagues, Democrat and Republican. There is not much doubt that Mr. Hamilton Harris, Senator from this district, (the Twelfth,) will have Wood's old place as Chairman of the Committee on Finance. Mr. Harris is regarded here as a man of much talent, shrewd and far-seeing, and an able politician. He is very popular, was elected from a Democratic district, overcoming a large adverse majority, is a lawyer in large practice, and brother of the late United States Senator Harris. The Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly will undoubtedly be given to Mr. George B. Sloane, of Oswego, but it is not yet certain that he will accept it. Its duties are very onerous, and the man who is Chairman of this committee, which carries with it the leadership of the House, must be prepared to give and take some hard blows, particularly toward the end of the session, when claimants grow savagely hungry and pertinacious. Mr. Sloane is an excellent business man, of unblemished reputation, and good legislative experience. Mr. Hamilton Fish, Jr., will be the Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Cities, while Senator Woodin will undoubtedly occupy the same position on the Senate Committee.

The single circumstance which has disturbed the prevailing dullness of things here is the appointment of Canal Auditor in place of Thayer. Mr. George W. Schuyler, of Ithaca, who has accepted the post, is a Republican who went into the Democratic Party over the bridge of Liberalism. He ran against Senator Selkreg for the Senate last Fall, and was badly beaten. The offer of the office was very promptly accepted by Mr. Schuyler, and he comes on in the morning to assume its duties. He comes from a district where there is little friendly feeling for Gov. Tilden among leading Democrats. He being an almost solitary exception among them in his adherence to the Governor, has received his reward.

WESTERN PORK-PACKING.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 30.—The Cincinnati *Price Current* to-morrow morning publishes an elaborate pork-packing report, with estimates for the entire season, which indicate a falling off at all interior points in the West amounting to 570,000 hogs, and with a possible falling off at the leading cities enough to make the aggregate decrease 750,000 compared with last year. The *Price Current*, however, regards the chances favoring a final deficiency somewhat less than this number, and that, taking the increased weights into consideration, it may be safe to calculate that the hog crop will not materially vary from 5,000,000 hogs, at last year's weights, against 5,566,000 last year—a decrease of ten per cent. The packing to date at all points is approximating 3,000,000, against 4,000,000 hogs a year ago. The interior points in Ohio show ten to twelve pounds decrease in weights, Indiana about the same as last year, Illinois twenty pounds increase, Iowa fifteen pounds increase, Missouri thirty-five pounds increase, Kansas and Nebraska fifty pounds increase, and a moderate increase in other sections.

ACCIDENT TO A LOCOMOTIVE.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—While the 7:30 A. M. train from Boston over the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad was near Londonderry, N. H., this morning, the connecting-rod of the locomotive broke and became entangled in a steam-pipe near the cab, bursting it and letting the steam into the cab. The engineer, John Wardly, was considerably scalded about the lower limbs. He endeavored to shut off the steam and stop the locomotive, but was unsuccessful, nor could the fireman sound the whistle for brakes. The latter went over the tender to the baggage car and applied the brakes, finally stopping the train. The train was passing a high bank at the time of the accident, and had the connecting-rod struck the ground, the train would have been thrown down a declivity, and serious loss of life might have ensued.

BREADSTUFFS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—According to the *Commercial List* the stock of breadstuffs here to-day consists of 123,000 barrels flour, against 119,000 barrels last year; 452,600 bushels of wheat, against 225,000 bushels last year; 347,000 bushels of corn, against 225,800 bushels last year; 219,800 bushels of oats, against 222,800 bushels last year. The stock of wheat in the millers' hands is 42,000 bushels, against 45,800 bushels last year.

OLD IRONSIDES.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* of Thursday evening says: "The work of running the Constitution on the dock took place this morning in the presence of a large number of spectators, who good-naturedly withstood the chilliness of the weather for the sake of glancing at this noble relic of the last century. The process of hauling her on the dock was the same as used when she was brought here for repairs, and which worked so successfully. At 11:30, after elaborate preparation, the vessel made a slide, causing a shout of 'There she goes!' to go up from those assembled. After moving along smoothly about half her length, she stuck, causing considerable delay. The difficulty was finally overcome, and the famous vessel was firmly settled on her dock. The work was under the superintendence of Naval Constructor Hart and his assistant, John Hoover. A feature of the occasion was the fact of the Constitution having originally been constructed under the supervision of Constructor Hart's grandfather, then his father superintended her rebuilding in 1813, and now the grandson of the original constructor has consented to remain in Philadelphia to superintend the repairs. Among those present were Naval Constructor Hichborn, Frank Glenn, Naval Contractor Hascomb and wife, Mrs. Harbach, of Brooklyn; Commodore Preble, Internal Revenue Collector William B. Elliott, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Hart, and several others."

A STEAM-SHIP IN DISTRESS.

SIGNALS HEARD OFF SOUTH OYSTER BAY—A STEAMER SUPPOSED TO BE ASHORE ON OAK ISLAND—THE NAME OF THE VESSEL UNKNOWN.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a dispatch was received at the office of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company from South Oyster Bay, stating that a large vessel was lying off Oak Beach, blowing her distress whistles, and was probably ashore. A second dispatch, in answer to an inquiry as to the name of the vessel, said that the fog was so thick that it was impossible to see across the road, let alone looking out to sea. This information naturally created a sensation among those whom the information reached, as there are now five steamers due at this port from Europe. The most important of these over-due steamers is the City of Chester, of the Inman Line, which left Queenstown on the 17th inst. She has a very large passenger list, and the friends of those on board besieged the office of her agents all day yesterday to learn any information that there might be regarding the whereabouts of the vessel. The next most important vessel out is the Parthia, of the Cunard Line, which left Liverpool on the 18th inst. The others are the France, of the French Line, which sailed from Havre on the 18th, and the Plymouth, which left on the 19th inst.; the Ethiopia, of the Anchor Line, which left Glasgow on the 18th inst.; the Nevada, of the Williams & Guion Line, which sailed from Liverpool on the 15th and Queenstown on the 17th inst.; the Hindoo, of the Star Ball Line, which left Hull on the 9th and Southampton on the 12th inst., and the Nellie Martin, the pioneer steamer for the new line of Brazil steamers, which left Newcastle on the 11th inst.

The locality where the vessel is reported to be lying is just off the south-western end of Oak Island, at the mouth of Gilgo Inlet, and near to the eastern point of Jones' Island. The distance from this City is about twenty-five miles, and it is ten miles from Fire Island Light. These islands are two of the series of sand-bars which reach along nearly the whole coast and lay just off the village of South Oyster Bay. On either end of the islands there are life-saving stations, and the two on the western end of Oak and the eastern end of Jones' are separated by Gilgo Inlet, which is only one-half mile across. Projecting from the mouth of this inlet there is a very dangerous sandbar, which has only a few feet of water to cover it at best. Taking the regular course down the coast, standing off, so as to draw from eleven to thirteen fathoms of water, a steamer, were she keeping close in so as to draw the lesser quantity, would run on to this bar. Experienced Captains know this danger, and when they make Fire Island light, stand further out so as to avoid it. In case they experience weather like that of yesterday, when the fog was so thick that it was impossible to see twenty yards ahead, they can tell by the regularity of the soundings that they are in dangerous waters, for up to within a few hundred yards of the shore the chart indicates, almost invariably, eleven fathoms, and then suddenly the plumb shows only seven.

A DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE VISITED BY A TERRIBLE WIND STORM—SEVERAL MEN KILLED AND MUCH PROPERTY DESTROYED.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 30.—The track of the tornado which did so much damage in the western portion of Kentucky and Tennessee is 300 yards wide. Mr. Chuck's residence was blown to fragments, and the inmates were severely injured. The roof of the house was blown several hundred yards. A trunk in the second story was blown 100 yards, sweeping away a pile of currency it contained. At Winfrey, Mr. Cornell's residence is a wreck, and the family are badly bruised. Levi Mattox's orchards, the finest in West Tennessee, have been completely demolished. Cabins were blown down and four negroes were killed. One was caught between two heavy logs. He made a struggle to relieve himself, when another log fell and crushed him to death. The other three were also killed by the falling of timbers from the house. Their bodies were badly mangled. One man was lifted up in the air and blown forty yards, falling in a corn-field in the mud, and was badly bruised. A train of cars on the Mobile and Ohio Road was blown over and off the track. Bed-clothing is strewn along the course of the tornado for fifteen miles. This was the sixth tornado since 1825.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen throughout the Gulf, South, and Middle Atlantic States, with warmer southerly winds, except on the immediate Atlantic coast. A storm-centre has developed in the Lower Missouri Valley, and is followed by rising barometer, cold northerly winds, cloud, and occasional snow to the north and west, but by rain from Missouri and Iowa to the upper lakes. The Ohio River has risen below Cincinnati, but fallen above that city.

PROBABILITIES.

For Friday in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, rising barometer, warmer, southerly winds, and clear weather, with occasional rain, possibly followed by northerly winds in Texas.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising barometer, south and west winds, lower temperature, and partly cloudy weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and the Lower Missouri Valleys, rising barometer, cooler north-west winds, and cloudy weather.

For the lake region, falling followed by rising barometer, warmer southerly winds, veering to cooler westerly, cloud, and rain.

For the Middle and Eastern States, rising barometer, south-west winds, warmer, foggy, and clearing weather.

For the canal regions, the temperature will remain above the freezing point.

The rivers will continue slowly rising from Cincinnati to Memphis, without overflowing the danger line.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	28°	37°	3:30 P. M.	28°	44°
6 A. M.	22°	36°	6 P. M.	27°	42°
9 A. M.	23°	39°	9 P. M.	23°	41°
12 M.	26°	41°	12 P. M.	19°	40°

Average temperature yesterday.....40°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....23 7/8°

THE KANSAS FORGED SCHOOL BONDS.

TOPEKA, Dec. 30.—The State Commissioners of the School Fund yesterday addressed a note to Gov. Osborn, stating that a further investigation of the case of the forged school bonds proved that the late Treasurer, Lappin, was one of the parties guilty of fraud. To-day papers in a civil suit were filed in the District Court; also a complaint made, on criminal charges preferred before a Justice of the Peace, a warrant issued, and Lappin was arrested. The criminal charges are forgery, counterfeiting, and embezzlement. Lappin waived an examination. His bail was fixed at $10,000; but at this writing he had not succeeded in procuring sureties.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 411; Crown Point, 28¾; California, 77¾; Yellow Jacket, 107½; Segregated Belcher, 87; Empire, 5½; Ophir, 56; Alpha, 21¾; Chollar, 98; Belcher, 33½; Savage, new stock, 17¾; Confidence, 20; Imperial, 10; Sierra Nevada, 20½; Mexican, 19¾; Exchequer, 11½; Gould and Curry, 18¾; Overman, 62; Best and Belcher, 39¼; Justice, 85; Hale and Norcross, 48½; Caledonia, 21.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

THE SUBJECT OF COLLECTIVE INTERVENTION BY THE EUROPEAN POWERS TO STOP BLOODSHED ON THE ISLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Reuter's Telegram Company publish the statement that the American Minister here, in the name of his Government, has addressed the British Government for the purpose of learning its views respecting a collective intervention of the European powers with the object of putting a stop to bloodshed in Cuba. The British Government has deferred answering definitely for the present. This information comes from a special and authentic source.

MADRID, Dec. 30.—The *Imparcial* (newspaper) of this city asserts that Spain will shortly address a communication of importance to the various European Cabinets on the subject of Cuba.

FRANCE.

A FINAL SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY IN JANUARY PROBABLE—ACTION ON THE OTHER PARTS OF THE REPORT ON DISSOLUTION.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—In the Assembly to-day the debate on the report of the Committee on Dissolution was continued. The committee had submitted a motion that the Assembly finally separate to-morrow, even if the seven bills which still await consideration should not be disposed of. M. Caillaux, Minister of Public Works, urged the House not to adjourn until all the bills were passed. This was agreed to, and it is therefore probable that the Assembly will meet again in January. The Left is greatly dissatisfied over the delay in the final adjournment.

The Assembly adopted all the other recommendations of the Committee on Dissolution, viz.: That the delegates to choose Senators be elected Jan. 9; that they proceed to the election of Senators Jan. 23; that the general elections for members of the Chamber of Deputies be held Feb. 20, and both houses meet March 8. The Assembly will appoint a Permanent Committee to-morrow.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH—AN ENGLISH TEAM COMING TO AMERICA—CABLE RATES FOR PRESS NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The *Times* this morning makes the following announcement: "The National Rifle Association of Great Britain have accepted the challenge of the New-York Association to take part in the match for small bores, to be held in the United States during the Centennial celebration. Sir Henry Halford has been appointed Captain of the English, and is now busily engaged in arranging the preliminaries."

LONDON, Dec. 30.—On and after Jan. 1, 1876, the Anglo-American Telegraph's tariff for political and general news, other than commercial dispatches to the press unabbreviated and not in cipher, will be one shilling (twenty-five cents gold) per word.

COUNT MOLTKE AND WEST POINT.

DENIAL OF THE STATEMENT MADE IN THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—The statement published in the *Army and Navy Journal* of Aug. 7, respecting an alleged utterance of Count Moltke on the West Point Military Academy and its pupils, during the war of the rebellion in the United States is, according to trustworthy information, incorrect. Count Moltke, besides never having made use of the observations attributed to him, would not agree with many of the views expressed in them, and in many points even entertains opinions directly opposite.

ATTEMPT AT LYNCHING.

WHEELING, Dec. 30.—A special to the *Intelligencer* says: "Since the murder of Thomas Lee, at Malden, Kanawha County, in this State, by Rufus Eastept and John Dawson, the miners and laborers employed in the salines have organized for the purpose of lynching the murderers. This evening a mob of masked men, numbering between 300 and 500, marched into Charleston, and proceeded to the jail and demanded and procured the keys of the jail, but the prisoners had been removed by the Sheriff, who anticipated the mob's appearance. They captured the jailor, and swore to hang him if he did not inform them of the whereabouts of the murderers. They then dispatched a body of mounted men to find the Sheriff and the prisoners. It is believed the jailor has divulged the whereabouts of the murderers.

THE MISSISSIPPI TROUBLES.

VICKSBURG, Dec. 30.—A special to the *Herald* from Summit, Miss., the place to which the troops were ordered, says there was no armed band of men in Summit at any time. On the Wednesday before Christmas, several young men from Amite County, on a drunken spree, talked a good deal about Redmond, intending to annoy and frighten him. Redmond had a personal difficulty with one of the men; he became frightened, and telegraphed for troops. The dispatch says the citizens of Summit are able and willing to protect Redmond in the discharge of his duties.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Col. E. W. C. Greene, of the Philadelphia *Sunday Transcript*, has been indicted on a charge of libeling the Court of Common Pleas of that county. The alleged libel was contained in an article published in the *Transcript* on the 19th inst. concerning the action of the court in deciding an application for an injunction to prevent the Market Street Railway Company from using the tracks of the Chestnut Street Railway Company.

The body of Samuel Gerry, of Stoneham, who mysteriously disappeared on Christmas night, was found yesterday afternoon, at Medford, in a marsh beside the road. It is supposed he died of exposure, as no marks of violence were found on him. He was a veteran of the war of 1812, and a Freemason of fifty-nine years' standing.

The Massachusetts Teachers' Association closed its thirty-first annual meeting last evening, after a full discussion of the subject of "Representation of Educational Interests at the Centennial." A committee of fifteen was appointed to receive and prepare scholars' work for the Centennial.

Theodore Tilton delivered his lecture on "The Problem of Life" last night in the Philadelphia Academy of Music, before one of the largest audiences ever assembled in that building. His two daughters, Florence and Alice, occupied one of the proscenium boxes.

L. D. Eaton, a Boston carpenter, while at work yesterday afternoon in a school-house on Prospect street, Charlestown, fell between the stairways down two flights, and broke his back. He died instantly.

In Congressman Chapin's competitive examination yesterday for a West Point cadetship, the victorious candidate was George W. Vandeusen, of Housatonic, Mass. There were fifteen contending for the place.

A wrestling match at Beethoven Hall, Boston, last night, between Andre Christol and Prof. Bauer, was won by the latter. An immense audience was present.

FALL OF A METEOR.

The Boston *Herald* says: "During a smart shower between 9 and 10 o'clock Sunday evening, persons in the lower part of the village of South Hadley, Mass., saw a very brilliant meteor pass across the heavens, and dwellers on the hill heard a violent explosion like a very loud thunder clap. The meteor fell in the land south of the Catholic church within a few feet of a man and his wife, and is described as a globe about a foot in diameter, of an intense bluish light, and falling with a hissing sound until the explosion. Both were temporarily blinded by the intense light of the explosion, and for twenty-four hours afterward suffered from severe pain in the eyeballs."

THE RACING SEASON.

THE WEIGHTS AT JEROME PARK.

THE CHANGES MADE BY THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB—PROBABLE ADOPTION OF THE SCHEDULE BY OTHER CLUBS—THE DAYS OF "BABY RACING" NUMBERED.

The Executive Committee of the American Jockey Club has completed its labors in changing the weights in races to be run at Jerome Park, and they will probably be adopted by the Saratoga Association and the New-Jersey Jockey Club. By the schedule published below it will be seen that the days of "baby racing" are numbered. In the races exclusively for three-year olds the weights will be 118 pounds, instead of 110 pounds, as at present, and in races exclusively for two-year olds the weight will be 110 pounds, instead of 100 pounds, as at present. The schedule of weights is as follows:

HALF A MILE.

Age.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Two years	80	82	85	88	91	96
Three years	105	106	107	108	109	110
Four years	118	118	118	118	118	118
Five, six, and aged	120	120	120	120	120	120

THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE.

Two years	75	77	80	83	86	90
Three years	105	106	107	108	109	110
Four years	118	118	118	118	118	118
Five, six, and aged	122	122	122	122	122	122

ONE MILE.

Five, six, and aged	120	120	120	120	120	120
Two years	70	72	74	76	78	80
Three years	100	101	102	103	104	105
Four years	118	118	118	118	118	118
Five, six, and aged	122	122	122	122	122	122

ONE MILE AND A HALF.

Three years	99	100	101	102	103	104
Four years	118	118	118	118	118	118
Five years	124	124	124	124	124	124
Six and aged	126	126	126	126	126	126

TWO MILES.

Three years	96	97	98	99	100	101
Four years	118	118	118	118	118	118
Five years	124	124	124	124	124	124
Six and aged	128	128	128	128	126	126

TWO MILES AND A HALF.

Three years	95	96	97	98	99	100
Four years	118	118	118	118	118	118
Five years	124	124	124	124	124	124
Six and aged	128	128	128	128	126	126

THREE MILES.

Three years	96	97	98	99	100	101
Four years	118	118	118	118	118	118
Five years	124	124	124	124	124	124
Six and aged	128	128	128	128	126	126

FOUR MILES.

Three years	95	96	97	98	99	100
Four years	118	118	118	118	118	118
Five years	124	124	124	124	124	124
Six and aged	128	128	128	128	126	126

In races of intermediate length, the weights for the shorter distance are to be carried.

In races exclusively for three-year olds or four-year olds, the weight shall be 118 pounds, and in races exclusively for two-year olds the weight shall be 110 pounds.

In handicaps, and in races where the weights are fixed absolutely in the article, fillies two years old and geldings of all ages, shall be allowed 3 pounds, and mares three years old and upward, as well as colts over 5 pounds before the 1st of September and 3 pounds after words.

No added money shall be given to any race of less value than one mile and a quarter.

Rule No. 39 is amended to read as follows: "Winner, once, 5 pounds; twice, 10 pounds; thrice, 15 pounds; and 20 pounds added to weight for ever after."

As race 4 for to be run each day, the Jerome Stakes will be one mile and three quarters, and the Annual Sweepstakes two miles and a half.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB—BETTING BOOKS.

The following are the latest odds and changes in John Hunter's (of Ohio) betting book on the Winner and Belmont Stakes, to be run at Jerome Park, Saturday afternoon, May 27. The book is now open at the American Jockey Club rooms, are now open at the American Jockey Club rooms.

	Winner.	Belmont Stakes.
	Against.	Against.
Sultana	6 to 5	7 to 5
Brother to Bassford	7 to 5	7 to 5
Preakness	7 to 5	8 to 5
Vizcaya	7 to 5	8 to 5
Bertha	7 to 5	9 to 5
Rosebud	7 to 5	8 to 5
Kildeer	7 to 5	8 to 5
Sophie	7 to 5	8 to 5
Dorothy	7 to 5	8 to 5
Pilate	7 to 5	9 to 5
Vindicator	7 to 5	8 to 5
Bellona	7 to 5	8 to 5
Lexington	7 to 5	8 to 5
Felimel	7 to 5	8 to 5
Leonidas	7 to 5	15 to 5
Knight	7 to 5	9 to 5
Ascetic	7 to 5	10 to 5
Penguin	7 to 5	10 to 5
Blue Stocking	7 to 5	10 to 5
Chesapeake	7 to 5	12 to 5
Jeremiah	10 to 5	10 to 5
Dunboyne	10 to 5	10 to 5
Alice	10 to 5	11 to 5
Bee Flower	10 to 5	11 to 5
Bullcoon	10 to 5	12 to 5
Lost Lass	10 to 5	12 to 5
Cleveland	10 to 5	12 to 5
Lexington	10 to 5	14 to 5
Jessie Peck	10 to 5	14 to 5
Lizzie Douglas	10 to 5	14 to 5
Ada Clare	10 to 5	14 to 5
Ada Glenn	10 to 5	14 to 5
Ada Douglas	10 to 5	14 to 5
Ada Douglas	10 to 5	14 to 5
Ada Douglas

party of communications or transactions between himself and a decedent, I have not considered the statements of interviews and conversations between the decedent and Mrs. Eldridge [illegible]

[illegible] serious and dangerous disorders of the kidneys and bladder [illegible] protracted pain, and from attacks of unconsciousness and even convulsions. I do not, however, regard his physical condition as shown, as sufficient to exclude the existence of general testamentary capacity, and especially so at the time of the execution of the paper propounded, but rather as raising a presumption that his mind might have become, to some extent, affected, so that he would tend to exaggerate a wrong committed upon him, and would be likely to be unduly suspicious of any person connected with Mr. Eldridge, provided the influences surrounding him were in sympathy with him in that respect. Several witnesses have testified to his outbursts of passion when Mr. Eldridge's name was mentioned, and to language and conduct on such occasions which they characterized as irrational. His attending physicians saw nothing of that, but they state that they never took occasion to speak of Mr. Eldridge in his presence, and it is very probable, if they had sought to ascertain his mental condition by pursuing a conversation in reference to him, they might have come to the same conclusion that the other witnesses did. I have no doubt that his mind was enfeebled by disease to an extent that it was prepared for a gradually increasing delusive belief in the extent of the wrong that had been committed upon him, and also of a delusive belief that his daughter was a partisan of her husband in respect to his claim, which was the subject of the disagreement between them. Only this belief and another, to which I will presently refer, so far as the evidence shows, could have induced the decedent to make the inequitable discrimination he did.

Then another motive has been developed by the scheme of practical disinheritance of Mrs. Eldridge in the will. It has been shown that she became very ill, and remained an invalid for two years, most of the time being confined to her house, and that serious apprehensions were felt by her friends as to her ultimate recovery. Her attending physician, Dr. Fordyce Barker, states in his testimony that her illness was of a serious nature. The evidence of the decedent's declarations, as testified to by several witnesses, shows that he believed that she could not recover, and that he was informed by members of his family that her attending physician had so stated. The son and three daughters, and the sons-in-law of the decedent have been examined as witnesses, and none of them have denied that representations that Mrs. Eldridge could not live were actually made to the decedent, and yet, though he flew off into a violent passion when Mr. Eldridge's name was mentioned, and to Mrs. Baby used language in reference to him which violated all proprieties in the presence of ladies, moved by a sense of pride or a passing recognition of the affection that was due to his daughter, he stated that he intended to place a hundred thousand dollar monument over her grave. I think there is no reasonable doubt that the members of the family did represent to the decedent that Mrs. Eldridge's illness was likely to prove fatal, and that the belief once established in his mind suggested that, as she would not live to enjoy an equitable bequest, even if he should provide it for her, that was another motive which led him to provide for her in the paper propounded only a life interest in the income of $20,000.

Having given this brief review of the evidence, which I regard as bearing upon the question of undue influence, and to which I shall refer more fully further on, it becomes my duty to apply the principles of law thereto. No testimony has been given to show the direct use of influence exerted at the time of the execution of the alleged will. I have carefully read the testimony that has been given with the view of gathering light to aid me in arriving at an intelligent and just conclusion in respect to the alleged undue influence. The testimony of the witnesses taken on commission I have not regarded as entitled to that weight which would attach to their statements, had they been examined in open court, while, on the other side, the positive statement of the legatees that they exerted no influence upon the decedent in respect to the distribution of his estate by the will, may be, and probably is, in strictness, true so far as direct influence is concerned. But influence is often exerted by indirection. Though there may not be an active influence visible, or even exercised, yet the passive acquiescence exhibited by those surrounding a decedent in an irrational prejudice, often tends to augment its violence, when a direct statement might cause him to suspect the motive in the person making it. To use the language of Judge Porter in the case of Tyler vs. Gardner, (35 N. Y. Rep.,) "It is not to be supposed that fraud and undue influence are ordinarily susceptible of direct proof. Subscribing witnesses are called to attest the executions of wills, but not the antecedent agencies by which they are procured. The purposes to be served are such as court privacy rather than publicity." In this case the attesting witnesses were in association more or less intimate with the husbands of the principal legatees under the will; they were evidently selected by the decedent to act, and I have no reason to suspect that they did not act in good faith in the transaction, and that in what they did they simply acquiesced in the wishes of the decedent then expressed. Judge Porter further says:

"In some cases, as this court said in the case of Sears vs. Shafer, undue influence will be inferred from the nature of the transaction alone; in others from the nature of the transaction and the exercise of occasional or habitual influence. The grounds for imputing it, as Sir John Nicholl said in the case of Marsh vs. Tyrrell, must be looked for in the conduct of the parties and in the documents, rather than in the oral evidence. The necessary inferences to be drawn from that conduct will afford a safe and solid basis for the judgment of the court. When the oral evidence harmonizes with those inferences a moral conviction rightfully follows; but the depositions, where they are at variance with the conduct of the party and the res gestae, are less to be relied upon."

At the threshold of this case we are met with the extraordinary fact of a father who had for many years of his life expressed a great affection for his daughter, and who, when dividing a very large estate among his children, gives to his other children substantially all, and practically disinherits her, and as far as can be ascertained, for no actual sin of her own, but because of conduct of her husband in which she had no part, and for whose acts she states that she never expressed sympathy or acquiescence, being determined in the disagreeable dilemma of a controversy between husband and father to remain neutral. This disinheritance took place when all the witnesses unite in saying that, until the production of the will after the death of the decedent, there had been no want of friendship between the daughter and the other members of [illegible]

[illegible] case of Marvin vs. Marvin is peculiarly apposite: [illegible]

Then in the same case, the Court say, in respect to the question of motive and opportunity: "There was evidence that up to the time of the execution of the will in her last illness, there was a reluctance to permit the contestant, her son, to have any private intercourse with his mother. This evidence, though not very full, because it does not appear that such an interview was sought on more than two occasions, was pertinent. The inference would not be unreasonable that there was a purpose to prevent, if possible, the awakening of those feelings of tenderness usually strong and influential in the mind of a parent, which might prevent so unreasonable and unjust an exclusion. There was evidence relating to the finding of both motive and opportunity to apply the influence which is alleged."

I am satisfied that there was a continuous influence over the decedent by the three daughters and their husbands, which led to the result to be accomplished by this will, if it shall be ultimately sustained. Under the circumstances of the case, with motive and access on the part of the principal legatees and the practical exclusion of Mrs. Eldridge from private communication with the decedent, as its marked features, it is not necessary to prove an active or declared influence. A passive influence may be just as effectual in the accomplishment of a purpose as an active agency. Even silence at times is more significant than positive declaration. This subject I will refer to again.

If, in point of fact, undue influence, either direct or indirect, was not used upon the decedent in the procurement of a will so unnatural, the proponents are unfortunate in not being able to my satisfaction to overcome the presumption which, under the law, must attach to it.

Before presenting my views further upon what I may call the indirect and passive undue influence exercised on the mind of the decedent, I deem it important to refer to the evidence of Mr. Townsend, for many years a well-known publisher in this City. His testimony is to the effect that Mr. McCullough, one of the sons-in-law, did make declarations in reference to the contemplated disinheritance by the decedent of Mrs. Eldridge, and the sympathy of the family in such act; that Mr. McCullough said that the family were indignant toward Mrs. Eldridge in consequence of her continuing to reside with Mr. Eldridge, that they would be revenged on her, and that she would get paid off; that the family had prevailed upon the decedent to cut Mrs. Eldridge off in his will, provided she survived; and when Mr. Townsend stated that such a course would be unfair, Mrs. Eldridge being his favorite daughter, that Mr. McCullough said, that being so, the decedent ought to resent it and punish her for it; and further, that Mr. McCullough said that, to his personal knowledge, the family had it all arranged that Mrs. Eldridge would be cut off in the will. The testimony of Mr. Bean as to the declarations of Mr. McCullough is corroborative of Mr. Townsend. There is testimony of other witnesses as to similar remarks by Mr. and Mrs. McCullough; and I must assume from their testimony that some of the members of the family were aware that Mrs. Eldridge was to be disinherited.

This brings me properly to the consideration of the question of indirect or passive influence. I shall consider it without reference to the declarations of the decedent, to which I shall subsequently refer. It may be, and it is probable, that the family did not, in words, solicit him to disinherit his daughter, and that there was no necessity for the exercise of an active undue influence. The negation by the members of the family to that extent may be true, and that they were not culpable of any direct acts of commission to influence his mind in that direction; and it may be that his prejudice and passions against Mr. Eldridge overcame him to such an extent that he was only too willing to strike at him through his daughter; or, that his mind was so enfeebled by disease, and his prejudices were so increased by suffering of long duration, that he was unable, unless properly influenced, to make a just distinction between husband and wife—the son-in-law, alien to him in blood, whom he believed had wronged him, and his daughter, the innocent woman so unfortunately placed on the neutral line between husband and father, yet a natural object of his bounty, and who should have been so regarded free from his antipathy to her husband. May not, then, the "undue influence" have been to some extent one of omission to reason against his prejudices if he, without justice, involved her in them—to speak to him the words of truth and soberness, and to assert to him that Mrs. Eldridge was his daughter and their sister, and that his duty was to provide for her like themselves—and that, if he feared that Mr. Eldridge might obtain control over a portion of his property, he could give to her a life estate therein equal to her distributive share, with remainder over to her issue, and that failing, to the nearest of her blood? Did Mr. Robert Maclay, Mr. McCullough, or Mr. Shindler—his three sons-in-law—speak to him in this wise and attempt to break the storm of his passion and prejudice, which spent its irrational force in the disinheritance of that daughter whom he had so greatly loved? The case is silent as to any such efforts on their part. They had the opportunity, and had access to him always. Two of them resided in the same house with him. I cannot, in view of the neglect on the part of the members of the family, and who would become so greatly benefited through the disinheritance of Mrs. Eldridge, divest myself of the inference that their failure to present the case properly to the mind of this old man, enfeebled by sickness and overmastered by violent passion, was in itself undue influence.

It is also a question with me whether the family may not have been in such a condition of mind, caused by the hatred which they entertained toward Mr. Eldridge, that they were almost incapable of acting in a reasonable or even just manner to their sister. I can picture from the evidence revealed, and from a fair judgment of human nature, their probable situation. To these three daughters and their husbands, Mr. Eldridge was a man who had wronged their father; and their prejudices against him grew with the growth of the decedent's passion; and as his frequent manifestations of it increased in vehement denunciations, and he exaggerated the amount of money out of which he claimed he had been defrauded, their prejudices increased until they forgot the rights of their sister. They looked upon Mr. Eldridge, as he appears to me by the testimony, as a combative, self-reliant, and self-asserting man, one who, from his nature, is more often impelled to attempt to pierce, in matters of disagreement, the thorny paths of litigation, than to seek the walks of conciliation and peace. It may be that in this condition of mind, where passion and prejudice had the sovereignty, they were incapable of separating their sister and her rights, from the husband with his self-asserting and impolitic character. [illegible]

[illegible] had given the decedent some brandy and water, or a stimulant, to revive him, before the execution of the paper [illegible]

I do not wish to be understood as reflecting upon the professional character of Mr. Moses B. Maclay in this connection. He is an old and most respected member of the Bar. But it cannot be overlooked that he was specially connected with the family, being the uncle of Mr. Robert Maclay, the husband of one of the legatees, and was also counsel of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, and had an interest in the disposal of the property contained in the deed of trust and the paper offered as a will. It seems to me from the nature of this instrument, in which Mr. Moses B. Maclay is made a grantee, that there was a community of interest and purpose between the family and him, to the injury and practical disinheritance of Mrs. Eldridge. These conclusions are natural as well as logical, and present a case which, with the rules I have laid down, supported by the decisions of courts, renders the inference of undue influence, as it seems to me, almost irresistible. That the purpose of this paper was to render certain the disinheritance of Mrs. Eldridge is evident from the threatening declaration which Mrs. Shindler made to Mrs. Eldridge subsequent to the death of their father, which, according to the testimony of Mrs. Eldridge, and which was not contradicted by Mrs. Shindler, was as follows: "Mrs. Shindler told me that if I contested the will, there was something worse behind it. This was in May, 1875. I asked her what she meant, and said, 'I don't know anything much worse than that.' She said: 'Never mind; I tell you this for your own benefit. I will tell you it some other time.'" It is apparent to my mind, from this declaration, that the purpose of this deed of trust was to provide for the certain disinheritance of Mrs. Eldridge if the decedent had revoked his will.

It would be extravagant to assume that the decedent, who was a layman, would have conceived the necessity for, or advantage in, the execution of such a paper. Some one must have suggested it, even assuming that he was in a condition at the time to have comprehended its character and effect. It is a singular fact, if it were the result of Mr. Barmore's desire, that it was not brought to him to execute until he was on his death-bed, although it is claimed that it was prepared three months previously.

I cannot divest myself of the impression that the same professional influence, which represented the interests of Mr. Robert Maclay and the other members of the family who had a community of interest as against the natural rights of Mrs. Eldridge, and was exhibited in the procuration of the deed of trust, may have been exercised in the matter of the alleged will which was so identical in purpose. It is apparent to me that the decedent was susceptible to this influence, and undoubtedly all of the parties who had any connection with the preparation of this deed of trust were sympathizers, professionally, with those who were interested in its provisions from the relations of business or through the influences of kinship. Certainly Mr. Moses B. Maclay had an interest in these documents, for he was named as executor in one and Trustee in the other, and they placed in his hands a valuable trust.

The contestant has been in one respect at a disadvantage in this case from the fact that the draftsmen of the various wills subsequent to the one prepared under the direction of Mr. Hackett in March, 1869 (and was undoubtedly just and equitable in its scheme, in the view which the decedent entertained of the extent of the wrong he had suffered at the hands of Mr. Eldridge,) have been connected directly or indirectly with Mr. Robert Maclay or the Knickerbocker Ice Company. The wills of April 1, 1869, and April 30, 1870, were drawn by Mr. Reeve, the Secretary of the company, who certainly was beholden to Robert Maclay, its chief executive officer under the decedent; and the subscribing witnesses to the will of April 30, 1871, are his uncles, Messrs. Moses B., William B., and Archibald Maclay, the proponent of the present will and his two brothers. The paper propounded was drawn by Mr. Mudge, the partner of Mr. Moses B. Maclay, under the directions of the latter, and the firm of Maclay & Mudge are the counsel of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, of which Mr. Robert Maclay was the Vice President, and is now the President. The attesting witnesses are Mr. Mudge and Mr. Reeve, the latter the draftsman of the two previous wills. The deed of trust was prepared by Mr. Mudge, under the direction of Mr. Moses B. Maclay, and it was executed in the presence of no one except himself and Mr. William H. Barmore, the grantee of the estate under it, and the notary, Mr. Livingston.

I refer to these facts for the purpose of showing that there was a community of interest, and that they sympathized in the end to be accomplished by the paper—the disinheritance of Mrs. Eldridge. And while it may not be certain from the evidence that they exercised a direct influence through solicitation upon the decedent, I am justified in believing that they did not attempt to reason with him or to remove the prejudice which they must have known existed in his mind against Mrs. Eldridge for no other reason than that she was allied in marriage with a man who had incurred his hatred, and that she may have been represented to him by interested parties as the partisan of her husband.

It is important to consider the declarations of Mr. Barmore, for they convince me not only that there was a great affection in former years for his daughter, but also that there was a continual struggle with him against the prejudice which assumed a control over his enfeebled intellect, and which raises the inference that, if those members of his family who continually surrounded him, who had constant access to him, and who seemed to guard all approaches to him from his daughter, had been just to him in his weakened state and to their sister, his latent affection would have overcome his irrational feelings, and a will would have resulted just and equitable in all of its provisions. None of the witnesses to that point have testified that, in the expressed declarations of the decedent, he regarded Mrs. Eldridge other than with great affection, and some of them have stated that he said he had been induced by his family to cut her off, while at other times he had declared that he should make no will [illegible]

[illegible] A decree will, therefore, be entered rejecting the instrument in question as not entitled to admission to probate.

BUILDING IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia Times says that building operations increased considerably in that city in 1875, judging from the number of permits granted by the Building Inspectors for the erection of new buildings and for additions and alterations to buildings. A comparison with former years does not show this increase in such a bright light as it appears when the number of vacant houses in April last and the general depression [illegible] In 1873, 6,354 permits were issued by the Building Inspectors; in 1874 [illegible] the preceding year, while in 1875 there has been an increase to 6,733. Permission was asked for the erection of 5,330 new buildings, and 1,403 additions and alterations to buildings. The permits are divided as follows: January, 42; February, 77; March, 510; April, 1,221; May, [illegible]; June, 840; July, 718; August, 543; September, 626; October, 608; November, 461; December, 234.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Dec. 30.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 527 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,524 head, or 354 cars (104 cars through consignments), [illegible] on sale here, against 355 cars same time last week, and 260 cars for same week last year; no market to-day. Fresh arrivals through consignments and shipped East. About all the common stock was sold out to butchers, leaving the yards, except a few odds and ends, bare of stock. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 300 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,300 head, against 2,300 head for same time last week, and 7,400 head for same week last year. Market dull and slow; [illegible] since last report, leaving no stock [illegible] but a few head held over. Sales—Only sheep, averaging 93 lb., at $4 37½; 95 lb. [illegible]; 70 lb. at $4 62½. Hogs—Receipts to-day 2,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,300 head, against 2,300 head for same time last week and 7,800 head for same week last year; market slow; only 14 cars disposed of; about 5 cars unsold. Quoted to-day: Yorkers at $7@$7 25 for common to best; heavy hogs [illegible] ordinary to selected; a few loads [illegible] in the yards unsold; at this time of the year this class of stock is not wanted. Dressed Hogs, $8 12½@$8 50; dull and slow sale.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Cattle—Estimated receipts, 1,500 head; market active; butchers and common grades 12½c.@25c. higher; sales of shipping Cattle, $4 75@$4 80; good to choice, $5 [illegible]; shipments, estimated, 1,000 head. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000 head; market opened weak and dull, but closed steady; Sales—Packers' $6 40@$6 70; Light Bacon grades, $6 90@$7; New-England grades, $6 85@$7; Philadelphia grades, $6 90@$7 15. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; market firm; prices higher; sales, common lots, $3 50@$4.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 30.—Cotton—Demand fair; Middling, 12⅛c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.; net receipts, 15,154 bales; gross, 17,079 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,115 bales; to the Continent, 525 bales; coastwise, 1,257 bales; sales, 12,000 bales; stock, 271,947 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 30.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 12⅛c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅝c.; net receipts, 1,377 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,123 bales; to the Continent, 1,053 bales; coastwise, 397 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; stock, 65,919 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 30.—Cotton quiet and weak; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 11c.; net receipts, 4,258 bales; gross, 4,303 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,013 bales; coastwise, 311 bales; sales, 1,040 bales; stock, 80,008 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 30.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅜c.; Low Middling, 12⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅝c.; net receipts, 3,055 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,256 bales; sales, 2,080 bales; stock, 105,471 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 30.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12⅝c.@13c.; Low Middling, 12⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅝c.@11⅞c.; net receipts, 2,610 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 73,350 bales.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 30.—Printing Cloths dull and weak at 4¾c., 30 days, for best 64x64, with some small sales reported at a slight concession.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 30—12:30 P. M.—The Directors of the Bank of England at their meeting to-day fixed the minimum rate of discount at the bank at 4 ₽ cent. United States bonds, 1867s, 107¼; New 5s, 105⅛; Erie Railway Shares, 14¼; New-York Central, 98. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3¾@3⅞ ₽ cent., which is ⅛@¼ ₽ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 3 ₽ cent.

3 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £924,000 during the past week.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £28,000. The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability, which last week was 41⅛ ₽ cent., is now 33⅜ ₽ cent.

4 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 14¾.

5 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' Bills is 3¾ ₽ cent., which is ¼ ₽ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 30.—United States Bonds, new 5s, 99⅝.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—Exchange on London, 25f. 11c. for short sight. Rentes, 65f. 35c. The specie in the Bank of France has increased 9,782,000f. during the past week.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady. Middling Uplands, 6 15-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7 3-16d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 13,500 bales, of which 8,900 bales were American. Cotton to arrive steadier; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December and January, (per sail,) at 6 13-16d.; sales of Middling Orleans, Low Middling clause, shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 6 15-16d. Breadstuffs—Corn, 31s.@31s. 6d. ₽ quarter for new Mixed Western, and 32s. 6d. for old.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,500 bales were American. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped February and March, (per sail,) at 6⅞d. Provisions—Lard, 53s. 6d. ₽ cwt. Pork, 83s. ₽ bbl. for Mess.

LONDON, Dec. 30—5 P. M.—Sugar, 22s. 6d.@23s. ₽ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot, at 22s. 3d.@22s. 6d. for do., afloat. Spirits of Petroleum, 10¼d.@11d. ₽ gallon.

HAVANA, Dec. 30.—Spanish Gold, 213½@213. Exchange firmer; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 93@90 premium; short sight, 93@90 premium; 60 days, gold, 120@121 premium; short sight, 122@123 premium; on London, 147@148 premium; on Paris, 119@120 premium.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 30.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

[illegible]

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

[illegible]

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD [illegible]

[illegible]

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

[illegible]

THURSDAY, Dec. 30—P. M.

The indisposition to trade extensively which is the usual characteristic of each recurring holiday season was apparent on the Stock Exchange to-day. The transactions amounted to only 85,500 shares, nearly half of which were in Lake Shore. The market was firm early in the day, subsequently fell off, and in the final dealings was firm at a partial recovery. Lake Shore was buoyant at the opening, and advanced from 59¼ to 60, afterward receding to 59⅛, and closing at 59⅜. Pacific Mail, which was next in point of activity, fluctuated between 38⅞ and 39⅜, and closed at the higher figure. Michigan Central rose from 58⅞ to 59⅝, and closed at 59½. The Western railroad shares were firm, North-western selling at 39@39⅛ for the common and 56@56½ for the preferred, and St. Paul at 35⅝@35⅞ for the common and at 66⅝@67 for the preferred. Western Union advanced from 73⅜ to 73⅞, and closed at the higher quotation. The remainder of the list was without feature. Investment shares were firm and prices well maintained.

The money market worked closely during the greater part of the day, and the general rate for call loans was 7 ₽ cent. currency to gold interest. Shortly before the time for making stock deliveries as high as 1-32 ₽ diem was exacted from borrowers in a few instances, but toward the close a sudden relaxation in rates took place and transactions were reported as low as 3@4 ₽ cent. Some of the banks and leading financial institutions have been calling in their loans freely, preparatory to the semi-annual disbursements. On Monday next will be commenced in various States the interest and dividend payments, amounting in the aggregate, on a rough estimate, to $75,000,000. The Treasury disbursements inaugurated on the 27th inst. will probably be reflected in the bank statement to-morrow in the specie average, and from present indications the banks will be large gainers in this respect for some weeks to come. The currency movement to and from this centre is not especially important, but the return flow to this City will begin during the coming month and add to the legal-tender reserve of the banks. The outlook for money is, therefore, favorable, and the present rates cannot be long maintained unless extraneous influences are brought to bear upon the market. The national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day amounted to $650,000. Washington telegrams state that since the beginning of the year there has been a contraction in legal tenders of $10,170,000, in fractional currency of $2,230,000, and in national bank notes of $6,270,000.

The foreign advices were more important than usual. The proportion of Bank of England reserve to its liabilities has fallen from 41⅛, on Thursday last, to 33⅜ ₽ cent., the bank having lost £924,000 bullion during the week. To-day £28,000 was withdrawn on balance. The large drain of bullion from the bank led the Directors to advance the minimum discount rate from 3 to 4 ₽ cent., three months' discounts in the open market at London advancing to 3¾, and the rate for money at the Stock Exchange to 3@3½ ₽ cent. The market for securities was not affected by the increased firmness of money, consols being steady at 93⅞@94, and United States bonds firm and higher, old 1865s advancing to 104¼, 1867s to 107¼@107⅜, 10-40s to 106¼@106½, and new 5s to 105@105⅛. Erie was steady at 14@14¼. The specie in the Bank of France increased 9,782,000 francs during the week. The sterling exchange market was weak, under an increased supply of bills. The bankers reduced their rates to $4 84½ for long and to $4 88½ for demand sterling, with a large business at $4 84 and $4 88. The increased supply of bills on the market was at first attributed to sterling borrowed against stock collaterals, but subsequently it was reported that the bills were against some important railroad negotiations on the other side, and two prominent companies were mentioned in this connection. The decline in exchange was followed by a fall in gold from 113⅛ to 112⅞, and the market for a time was weak. In the late dealings a recovery to 113 ensued. Cash gold at the opening loaned at 3@7 ₽ cent. for carrying, but afterward flat to 3 ₽ cent., and in one instance free of interest. The Treasury paid out $6,025,000 on account of January interest up to the close of business to-day. The steam-ship Bothnia, which sailed for Europe to-day, had on board $150,000 double eagles. This is the first important shipment of gold for some time past, and at to-day's rates of exchange was at a loss to the shipper. Government bonds were in good demand, the largest transactions having been in 1867s, at 1⅛ ₽ cent. Railroad mortgages were firm and in some cases higher, the investment inquiry continuing large. The Pacific issues attracted the greatest attention, more particularly Central and Union firsts. State bonds were quiet.

We have received the annual report of the [illegible] and Ohio Railroad Company [illegible] In reference to the appointment of Mr. Tyson, the report of the President says: [illegible]

The earnings for the year ending Sept. 30 were $1,150,189 40, and the expenses $1,112,320 70. In addition [illegible] during the year [illegible] $23,033 78, which belonged to previous years.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1875.

[illegible]

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 30.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
American Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bills on London	$4 85	$4 84
New-York Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]
North-western	[illegible]	[illegible]
North-western Preferred	56⅛	[illegible]
Western Union	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware, Lackawanna and West.	120¼	120
New-Jersey Central	106	106
Panama	120	120
Erie	15¾	[illegible]
Ohio	17	17
C., C. and I. C.	3⅝	[illegible]
Harlem	131	131

The extreme range of prices in stocks, and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	104¼	104⅛	113
Erie	16	15⅞	1,900
Lake Shore	60	59⅛	42,185
Wabash	3½	3⅛	[illegible]
North-western	39⅛	39	1,000
North-western Preferred	56½	56	1,100
Rock Island	105¼	104¾	1,200
Milwaukee and St. Paul	35⅞	35⅝	1,000
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	67	66⅝	1,100
Del., Lack. and Western	120¼	120¼	[illegible]
New Jersey Central	106¼	106⅛	400
Michigan Central	59⅝	58⅞	2,800
Hannibal and St. Joseph	21	20¼	300
Union Pacific	74	74	300
C., C., C. and I.	58¾	58¾	[illegible]
C., C. and Indiana Central	3⅝	3⅝	100
Chicago and Alton	97¾	97¾	100
Chicago and Alton Preferred	105¼	105¼	100
Ohio and Mississippi	17	16⅞	1,600
Missouri Pacific	12	11¼	1,200
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	4	3⅞	600
Western Union	73⅞	73⅜	7,950
Pacific Mail	39⅜	38⅞	16,350
Total sales			85,510

The following were the closing quotations of Government Bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	122⅛	122⅜
United States 6s, 1881, registered	119⅝	119⅞
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	124	124¼
United States 5-20s, 1864, registered	114	....
United States 5-20s, 1864, coupons*	114	....
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	115⅛	116
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	115¾	116
United States 5-20s, 1865, new reg.	116⅝	116⅞
United States 5-20s, 1865, new coup.	120⅛	120⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	119	119⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	122⅛	122⅜
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	119⅛	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	122⅛	123
United States 10-40s, registered	117⅛	117⅜
United States 10-40s, coupons	117⅛	118
United States 5s, 1881, registered	116⅛	116⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	116⅛	116⅜

* Called.

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $1,090,000 for interest and $77,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$43,565,000
Gold balances	2,050,196
Currency balances	2,327,047

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$63,950,339
Currency balances	2,879,560
Gold exchanges	6,817,964
Gold balances	1,044,945

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Arkansas 6s, Funded	38½	N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, '77	114
Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.is.	10	N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, '78	114
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L.R.	10	N. Y. 6s, G., Reg. '87	116
Ar. 7s, L.R.P.B.&NO.	10	N. Y. 6s, G. Coup. '87	118
Ar. 7s, M., O. & R.Riv.	10	N. Y. 6s, G'd. L'n, '91	120
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	10	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	15
Connecticut 6s	109	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.	15
Georgia 6s	99½	N. C., N.C.R., J. & J.	51
Ga. 7s, new bonds	104	N. C., N.C.R., A. & O.	51
Ga. 7s, indorsed	100½	N.C., N.C.R., c.off J.J.	35
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds	100	N.C., N.C.R., c.off A.O.	35
Indiana 5s	104	N. C. Fund. Act, '66	7½
Illinois Coup. 6s, '77	104	N. C. Fund. Act, '68	7
Illinois Coup. 6s, '79	104	N. C. new bs., J. & J.	7
Illinois War Loan	104	N. C. new bs., A. & O.	7
Kentucky 6s	104	N. C. Sp. Tax, class 2	2½
Louisiana 6s	40	N. C. Sp. Tax, class 3	2½
Louisiana new bds	40	Rhode Island 6s	109
La. 6s, new Fl'g Dbt.	40	South Carolina 6s	34
La. 7s, Penitentiary	40	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	34
La. 6s, Levee bds	40	S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	34
La. 8s, Lv. bds of '75	40	S. C. Fund. Act, '66	34
Michigan 6s, '78-'79	103	S. C. L. C., '89, J. & J.	34
Michigan 6s, '83	106	S. C. L. C., '89, A. & O.	34
Michigan 7s, '90	110	S. C. 7s of '88	35
Mo. 6s, due in '76	102	S. C. Non-fund. bs	4½
Mo. 6s, due in '77	102	Tennessee 6s, old	41½
Mo. 6s, due in '78	102	Tenn. 6s, new bs	39½
Mo. 6s, due in '79	102	Tenn. 6s, new bs., n.s.	39
Mo. 6s, due in '80	102	Texas 10s of '76	100
Fdg. Bds., due '94-'5	102½	Va. 6s, new bs., '66	38
L. B., due '81 to '91 in	102½	Va. 6s, new bs., '67	38
Asy. or Uni., due '92	102½	Va. 6s, Consol. bs	75
H. & St. Jo., due '76	102	Va. 6s, Con. 2d series	45
H. & St. Jo., due '86	101⅞	Va. 6s, Deferred bs	8⅞
H. & St. Jo., due '87	102	D. of Col. 3.65s, 1924	68¼
N. Y. Reg. Bty L'n	103		

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	140	Irving	123
Butchers' & Drovers'	137	Manhattan	152
Central National	96	Mechanics'	140
City	300	Mercantile	106
Commerce	122	Merchants'	119½
Corn Exchange	133	Nassau	106
Fourth National	99	New-York	126
German-American	79	Ninth National	80
Gold Exchange	120	North America	100
Hanover	97	Phenix	98½
Importers' & Traders'	190½	State of New-York	103

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—DEC. 31.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	105⅛	105¼
Camden and Amboy Railroad	134¼	135
Pennsylvania Railroad	52⅛	52¼
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	55½	55⅝
Lehigh Valley Railroad	64½	64¾
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	41½	41¾
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	21⅞	21¾
Northern Central Railroad	31½	31¾
Lehigh Navigation	41⅞	50
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	103½	104
Hestonville Railroad	37½	37¾

Attention is invited to the advertisement appearing in another column, of Mr. Daniel A. Moran, No. 40 Wall street, who offers to capitalists and others as a first-class investment various municipal bonds.

The Second National Bank has declared its twenty-fifth dividend, a semi-annual one of *Three ₽ cent.*, free of tax, payable Jan. 3.

The Irving Savings Institution has declared a dividend of *Six ₽ cent.*, payable Jan. 17.

The Continental National Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Three ₽ cent.*, free of tax, payable Jan. 3.

The Ridgewood Insurance Company has declared a dividend of *Six ₽ cent.*, payable Jan. 3.

The Bank of North America has declared a dividend of *Three and one-half ₽ cent.*, payable Jan. 3.

The Bond Street Savings Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of *Six ₽ cent.* per annum, payable Jan. 17.

The Long Island Bank, Brooklyn, has declared a dividend of *Five ₽ cent.*, payable Jan. 3.

The Manhattan Savings Institution has declared its semi-annual dividend at the rate of *Six and Five ₽ cent.* per annum, according to the amount of deposit, payable Jan. 17.

The coupons due Jan. 1, of the South Pacific Railroad Company's first mortgage bonds, of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, will be paid Jan. 3, at the National Bank of Commerce.

The coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and the Western Pacific Railroad Company, and the California and Oregon Railroad Company, will be paid in gold at the offices of Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau street.

The coupons due Jan. 1 of the first mortgage bonds of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad Company, of 1871, will be paid in gold by F. P. James & Co., No. 47 Wall street.

The coupons of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad, of the Cedar Falls Railroad Company, No. [illegible], will be paid by J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41 Cedar street.

The Iowa Falls and Sioux City Railroad Company has declared a dividend of *Three ₽ cent.*, payable Jan. 1, at the office of the Treasurer, Sears Building, Boston, to stockholders of record Dec. 15.

The Sioux City and Iowa Falls Town Lot and Land Company has declared a dividend of *Four ₽ cent.*, payable Jan. 1.

The People's Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Ten ₽ cent.*, payable Jan. 3.

The Bowery National Bank has declared a dividend of *Six ₽ cent.*, payable Jan. 3.

The coupons of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, will be paid at the National Park Bank, New-York.

The Blairtown Lot and Land Company has declared a dividend of *Three ₽ cent.*, payable Jan. 1.

The New-York and Yonkers Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ₽ cent.*, payable Jan. 3.

The Missouri Valley Land Company has declared a dividend of *Three ₽ cent.*, payable Jan. 1.

The Moingona Coal Company has declared a dividend of *Three ₽ cent.*, payable Jan. 1.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—Holders of the first mortgage Six per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company are notified that by sending their address to the committee at the office of Perkins, Livingston, Post & Co., No. 53 Liberty st., a copy of the plan of reorganization will be forwarded to them.

C. L. PERKINS,
JESSE HOYT,
T. H. MEYER,
Committee of First Mortgage Bondholders.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1875.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—Petroleum firmer; Refined 13¾c.@13⅞c.; Crude, 10½c. Clover seed rather quiet at 12c.@12½c. Timothy nominal. Flax seed, $1 60@$1 65. Flour dull but steady; sales, 500 bbls., including Superfine at $4 25@$4 50; Extras at $5 @$5 50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Family, at $5 75@$6 50; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do. at $5 75@$6 75; high grades, $7@$8 50. Rye Flour, $4 75@$5. Wheat dull, with no demand except for prime lots. Pennsylvania Red, $1 37@$1 35; Western do., $1 25@$1 32; Amber, $1 40. Rye sells at 90c. for Pennsylvania. Corn ½c. higher; new Yellow, 58c.@62c.; old Mixed, 64c.@65c. Oats rather quiet; White, 40c.@45c.; Mixed, 42c.@44c. Whisky, $1 15 for Western. Butter—Prices are barely steady and sales are light; New-York and Bradford County, extras, 35c.@36c.; do. do., firsts, 28c.@31c.; Western, extras, 25c.@29c.; do., firsts, 23c.@26c. Rolls, Western extras, 27c.@29c.; do., firsts, 23c.@26c. Cheese—Good stock firm; New-York, fancy, 13⅝c.; do., prime, 12½c.@13c.; Western, fine, 12⅝c.@13c. Eggs—Receipts light and choice command full figures; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fresh, 32c.; Western, do., 29c.@31c.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 30.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat firmer, but inactive; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 41½@$1 41¾ bid cash; No. 3 do., $1 25½. Corn in good demand; easier—No. 2 Mixed, 37¾c.@37⅞c., cash; 38c., January. Oats quiet, but firm—No. 2, 31c. Rye firmer; 68½c. bid. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork dull; $19 50 asked. Lard quiet at 12c.@12¼c. Bulk Meats dull; City packers hold loose lots at 7c. for Shoulders, 10c. and 10½c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides, without buyers; car lots from country points can only be sold at a ¼c. off these quotations. Clear Rib Sides sold up country at 10¼c., March. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Green Meats dull and lower; Shoulders, 6½c.; Sides and Hams, 9½c.@9¾c. and 10c.; some packers hold at ¼c. higher. Whisky quiet and unchanged at $1 10. Live Hogs dull and lower; Shipping, $6 20@$6 40; Packing, $6 60@$6 80; Extra, $6 90@$7. Cattle steady, with a good demand for Butchers'; no inquiry for Shipping; good to choice Cows, $3 25@$3 62½; common to fair, $2 50@$3; stockers, $2 50@$4; native feeding Steers, $4@$4 37½. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 Hogs, 445 Cattle.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat active, but a shade lower; No. 2 Spring, 93⅞c., spot; 95⅛c., January; 96⅜c., February; $1 01¼c., March; lower grades have advanced; No. 3 Spring, 78c.; rejected, 64c.@64½c. Corn strong and higher at 50c., spot; 49½c.@49⅝c., December; 47⅛c. bid, January; 42⅝c. bid, February; Rejected, 35c.@40c. Oats fairly active and a shade higher; No. 2, 30c.@30⅛c., spot and January; 30½c., February. Rye dull and a shade lower at 67c. Barley in fair demand and lower at 81½c., spot; 79c., January; 78c., February. Pork generally unchanged, but some sales rather higher; $18 95, spot; $19, January; $19 27½, February. Lard quiet, but steady, at $12 15, spot; $12 30@$12 32½, February. Bulk Meats steady and unchanged. Whisky quiet, but steady, at $1 05. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 2,400 bushels Barley. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 30.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and nominal at $1 25@$1 30. Corn inactive; lower at 40c. Oats dull at 35c.@43c. Barley dull but unchanged. Rye dull at 77c.@78c. Pork dull at $19 75@$20, spot; $21 bid, buyer March. Lard easier; Steam, 12¼c.; Kettle, 13c.@13½c. Bulk Meats inactive, small sales fully-cured Shoulders at 7¼c. Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, nominally, 11c. Bacon quiet but steady; Shoulders, 9½c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.@12c.; Clear Sides, 12⅛c.@12¼c. Green Meats nominally unchanged. Whisky, demand good at full prices; sales at $1 08. Butter quiet but steady. Hogs dull and drooping; common Light, $6 50@$6 80; fair to good packing, $6 90@$7 10; choice Heavy, $7 15@$7 25; receipts, 3,800 head; shipments, 414 head.

TOLEDO, Dec. 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firmer; held higher; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 24½@$1 25; Extra do., $1 33½; Amber Michigan, $1 18½, seller January, $1 19; February, $1 21½; March, $1 24; Rejected Red, 99½c. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; High Mixed, 52⅞c.@53c.; new, 48c.; January, 46½c.; Low Mixed, new, 47c.; no grade, new, 41½c.@42c.; Damaged, new, 40c. Oats dull; No. 2, 35½c.; Michigan, 35½c.; Rejected, 31c. Clover-seed steady, with a moderate demand at $7 80. Dressed Hogs steady, with a moderate demand at $7 85@$7 95. Receipts—Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 400 bushels; Corn, 17,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 30.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat strong; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 04½; hard do., $1 10½; No. 2 do., 97⅛c.; seller January, 97⅝c.; seller February, 99⅛c.; No. 3 do., 79½c. Corn steady; No. 2, 48c. Oats scarce; nominally easier; No. 2, 31c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 spring nominally 89c.; No. 3 do., 56c. Rye unchanged. Provisions inactive and nominally unchanged; Mess Pork, $18 75@$19. Prime Lard nominal; steam, $12 12½@$12 15; kettle, $12 75. Hams in pickle, 10⅛c.@11c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6¾c., loose; 7c. boxed; Middles, 9½c.@10¼c., bxs. Dressed Hogs steady, with a fair demand, at $7 75. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 58,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 53,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, Dec. 30.—Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 2,500 bushels; Corn, 10,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 3,500 bushels; Corn, 10,000 bushels; Oats, 50,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat neglected; nominally unchanged. Corn dull; new, lower; sales, 4 cars, on track, at 50c. Rye and Oats inactive. Barley firm; sales, 2,500 bushels Canada at $1. Pork and Lard dull and unchanged. High wines nominally $1 12.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 30.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 34½c. Resin firm; strained, $1 45. Tar steady at $1 50.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 31, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN—Mr. H. J. Montague, John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parsedle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—Curiosities on Exhibition.

PARK THEATRE.—CRUCIBLE—Mr. A. O. Hall, Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Mr. J. W. Brutone, Miss Constance Leigh.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA MAITRESSE LEGITIME. (French Drama.)

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Rignold, Mr. C. B. Bishop, Miss M. Brabrook.

EAGLE THEATRE.—HARLEQUIN: DEMON STATUE, (Pantomime and Transformation).

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch Wambold, Backus.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—NIMBLE NIP—(Christmas Pantomime.)

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Democrats have already begun to use their power in a way which will do them no little harm. Ex-Union soldiers have been turned out of every position which they held under the Republicans in the House of Representatives, and the President is said to have expressed his determination to make room for every man thus dismissed by removing a Democrat from one or other of the departments. It was not a particularly wise act on the part of the Democrats to force an issue of this kind thus early in the day. The struggle for offices cannot be wholly eliminated from a Presidential election, but it is to be regretted that it should be introduced in this rather violent form long before the canvass is fairly entered upon.

The year of grace 1875, though not crowded with startling events, has witnessed a more than usual variety of memorable incidents. The little insurrection in New-Orleans, the Beecher-Tilton trial, the break-up of the Whisky Ring, the exposure of the Canal frauds, and the escape of "Boss" TWEED are events which ought to entitle the year to a respectable place in history. It has been a year, moreover, of extreme frosts and destructive floods, of tornadoes, rain-storms, and several big fires. It saw the passage of the Civil Rights bill and the consecration of an American Cardinal. It has been a year of trade disputes, of commercial depression, and of numerous wrecks by sea and land. It witnessed the expiring gasp of the first honest attempt at civil service reform, and it saw the passage of the bill fixing a date for the resumption of specie payments. The Democratic "tidal wave" was checked in 1875, and the "rag baby" comes out of it with a constitution badly shattered, though not without hopes of recovery. We welcomed the American Rifle Team back from victory, and we defeated Tammany Hall. The future historian may value the past year for none of these things, but they are the events which have chiefly interested the contemporary public. We fear, however, that in the estimation of a good many people, nothing so well became 1875 in this world as the leaving of it. It was the turning-point of our long interval of "dull times"—the gray, cold span of time between commercial darkness and daybreak. The new year will open with brighter promise than its predecessor. Let us hope and trust that the promise will be fulfilled.

What is called the "necrology" of the year includes fewer great names than usual. Among them are ANDREW JOHNSON and HENRY WILSON—men indissolubly connected with the history of their time. W. H. ASPINWALL and WILLIAM B. ASTOR are among the rich men whom the year has seen depart, while WILLIAM T. BLODGETT, the three brothers DELAFIELD, and Father BOEHM will be remembered among the year's dead by the many who knew and honored them. On this side of the Atlantic, at least, 1875 has made but few remarkable blanks either in politics, literature, art, or commerce. It has dealt gently, moreover, with the undistinguished mass of the people. The visitations of yellow fever in the South have been the only destructive epidemics of the year, which has, on the whole, been distinguished for an unusually low average of mortality.

The decision of Surrogate HUTCHINGS in the "Barmore" case—one of the most curious will cases on record—will be read with interest in our columns this morning. We publish it in an unabridged form, for its ability and its importance alike demand that it should be placed fully before the public. This is the last decision which Surrogate HUTCHINGS will be called upon to give. To-day his term of office expires, and he may carry with him into private life the assurance that he retires with the respect of the public. He has discharged very difficult duties, at a very difficult period of local history, in a manner which has won for him the confidence and esteem of all who have had occasion to do business in the Surrogate's Court, or who have been interested in following its proceedings. Many very complicated and doubtful cases have been submitted to him, and he has devoted to them much patience and thought, and endeavored to consult the interests of all persons concerned in the suits, while strictly following the law. Vast amounts of property have been at stake in many of these suits, and careless or hasty decisions might frequently have caused irreparable mischief. Surrogate HUTCHINGS has constantly endeavored to discharge his duties faithfully and conscientiously, and he has at least the reward of quitting office with an honorable reputation, and the approbation of the public.

If Mr. BOWEN'S next libel suit against the Brooklyn *Eagle* turns upon the charge that he had sold out the columns of his paper to JAY COOKE & Co. and the Northern Pacific Railroad, we do not see how he can expect to get a verdict. One of the Trustees of the estate of JAY COOKE & Co. gives an account of the agreement between the "high contracting parties" which would be incredible if BOWEN'S signature were not attached to it. The "editors" of the *Independent* were to act as agents for the sale of bonds, and to "disconnect themselves from all other enterprises." "You give the exclusive interest," the contract goes on to say, "and influence of your money columns and editorial columns to the enterprise and bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad." In return for this, they were to receive six per cent. cash and ten per cent. stock commissions on all sales made by their instrumentality. What Mr. BOWEN'S explanation of this document may be we cannot say, but as it stands it is likely to do him far more harm than all the attacks of the Brooklyn *Eagle*. It is a contract for the sale of a man and his newspaper into abject slavery, and discloses one of the most corrupt transactions which even the past few years have brought to light. A jury will be likely to ask whether it is possible to libel a man who signed such a contract as that now published.

In another column will be found an array of statistics which throws some light upon the large proportions which the sport of horse-racing has assumed in the United States. During the year, eight hundred and eighty races have been run for stakes which reach the aggregate value of $390,000. These stakes have been divided between two or three hundred owners of race-horses, but the greater portion of the money went into comparatively few hands. Mr. MCGRATH alone netted over thirty-three thousand dollars as his share of the year's stakes; eight of the leading stables will account for over a third of the whole amount; twenty stables for more than half, and forty for over two-thirds of the winnings of the year. Appropriately enough, American racing attains, with the Centennial year, what may be called its majority. The light-weights, which have hitherto done so much to prevent the development of an intelligent race of adult jockeys, have been discarded by the American Jockey Club. In the races of that association, three-year olds will in future carry 118 instead of 110 pounds, and two-year olds 110 instead of 100 pounds. These weights will doubtless be adopted at Saratoga and Long Branch as well as at Jerome Park.

The details of the double murder and suicide committed by MUNROE S. MINSTER yesterday afternoon need no comment. A young man of good family marries "beneath him," sinks by slow degrees in the social scale, becomes a car conductor, then an office messenger, and drags along a dreary existence of poverty and squalor on $12 a week. There is no evidence that he was intemperate, and he seems to have preserved an honest character as sedulously as he did his personal pride. He does not appear to have asked for either aid or countenance from his friends, but silently brooded over his misery until he disordered his reason. In a fit of despairing frenzy, he shot his wife and child and then lodged a bullet in his own brain. The tragedy is a dismal one, but it is to be feared that it only lifts a portion of the curtain which conceals from the comfortable and respectable portion of society many dark corners where men, reared in culture and refinement, are expiating wasted talents and neglected opportunities.

THE DEMOCRATIC PROGRAMME.

It is natural that the public should watch with the keenest interest the indications of the policy which the Democratic House of Representatives is likely to undertake, especially in regard to the great business interests of the country. It is obvious that the party leaders will do all they can to contribute during the present session to the success of their party in the Presidential canvass next year. To this end they will seek to discover upon what line of action their party can be united, and they will try to make that line as nearly as possible one which the country will approve. This they will do independently of the question what they can carry through the Senate, or obtain the President's sanction for. In fact, as an opposition party, it is most probable that they will prefer to place themselves as distinctly at variance with their opponents in the Government as possible. This they will do, but they will also try to distract and divide the Republicans. The methods which they are likely to adopt—which, indeed, they have already in part adopted—may be pretty clearly traced.

The Democratic leaders, it is plain, recognize the importance of the financial issue. Whatever they may hope to do about it, they cannot help seeing that it engages a greater degree of attention, and will more powerfully influence popular opinion with reference to the candidates, of next year, than any other public question. It was the question which had most to do with the Speakership, and with the committees, so far as any public issue and not the ambition of presidential candidates, determined those matters. It is already the subject of more propositions and bills than any dozen others. The first extended debate of the session, which will take place shortly after the reassembling of Congress, will relate to finance, and the prominent men of both parties in the House have contended for precedence on the Speaker's list.

On this question the Democrats will try to pass some act with reference to the law of Jan. 14, directing resumption in 1879, that shall be popular. One section of their party, and perhaps the majority, will try to secure the absolute repeal of this law. Another section will try to amend it by postponing the date of resumption. Another still will try to make the law inoperative by substituting legal tenders for the national bank notes, doubling the volume of the former, and making redemption in coin at any near period absolutely impossible. In one form or another, however, the party will demand such treatment of the act of 1875 as will be in the direction of inflation. It is absurd to suppose the contrary. The election of Mr. KERR is alleged by some to be a victory of the hard-money men, and to show that the Democrats have a hard-money majority. It would be more nearly correct to say that Mr. KERR'S election indicates great strength on the part of Mr. HENDRICKS as a Presidential candidate, as does the constitution of the committees; and Mr. HENDRICKS is a statesman of the facing-both-ways order, especially on the financial question. There is no sign of any value whatever that the Democrats can or will do anything to carry out the pledge of redemption in 1879.

One indication to the contrary is that there has not been from any Democratic source in Congress a suggestion of means to meet that pledge. There have been a great many looking to its rejection. The *World* early took the very just ground that the act of 1875 was a law of permanent binding force, which could not be repealed or changed except by virtual repudiation. It pointed out that this was a position identical with that taken by Mr. PENDLETON with reference to the resolution of March, 1869, pledging the payment of the debt, bonded and floating, in coin; and it called on the Democratic leaders to recognize the soundness of this position. We have been able to discover no response to this summons. Certainly, there has been none in the House of Representatives.

On the other hand, the Democratic leaders announce everywhere, and with a great flourish of trumpets, that they are about to reduce taxation, and it is plain that there is little hope of their renewing the tax on tea and coffee, or even on tea. This is ostensibly a policy in favor of economy; it is really a policy intended to cripple the Treasury, and would prevent it from fortifying itself against redemption of the legal tenders at the time promised. It was originally announced that a majority of the Committee of Ways and Means was in favor of the tax on tea and coffee. But it is now alleged on much the same authority that only the Chairman and two Republicans are so. We have little doubt that the prophecies in regard to what the committees would do on the financial question, based on the opinions of such Chairmen as MORRISON and COX, will turn out in very much the same fashion.

Meanwhile, a Democratic Congressman from Indiana comes out with the brilliant assertion that the repeal of the Resumption act is to be passed through the House, and, by the aid of Senator MORTON, through the Senate, and that the East is to consent to a substitution of legal tenders for bank notes because the issue of the latter is no longer profitable. This is the wildest conjecture, but there is no doubt that the Democrats will do all in their power to entice Republicans into some sort of compromise with reference to finance. There is just as little doubt that the Republicans, if they allow these schemes to succeed, will invite defeat, and deserve it. The Republican programme is in the act of Jan. 14. They cannot abandon that line in the face of the enemy without disaster.

THE CHICAGO SEIZURES.

One would have supposed that the breaking up of the Whisky Ring in St. Louis was sufficient warning to illicit operators everywhere. The campaign among the dishonest officials and distillers and rectifiers of that city was vigorous and effective. The ringleaders were summarily tried and convicted, property valuable enough to largely reimburse the Government for its loss of revenue was seized, and the men who were found guilty were sent to the penitentiary. Nevertheless, the seizures in Chicago, on Wednesday last, seem to have taken the guilty parties completely by surprise. They were captured in the midst of their work, with the books and papers needed to establish their guilt. The plan of action was so arranged by the agents of the Government that eight of these establishments were descended upon simultaneously. There was no time to send warnings from one to another. When the blow fell, nearly every distilling and rectifying house in the city was in the hands of the United States authorities. The frauds of which these distillers and rectifiers are accused, and for which they are indicted and arrested, have amounted to more than three-quarters of a million dollars. They have been carried on for several years, and the property seized is valued at more than a million dollars. The "raid," as such an attack is called by interested persons, was brilliant and successful. All but two of the Chicago distilleries and rectifying establishments have thus been placed under seizure, and these two will probably go the way of the rest to-day.

The general theory of the Government is that it is impossible for any considerable frauds on the revenue to be committed by distillers and rectifiers without the connivance of the officials. In St. Louis, as we now know, the entire force was under suspicion, and the conviction of men like MCDONALD and JOYCE, who were high in authority, showed that they, as well as many of the humbler subordinates, were directly concerned in the wide-spreading conspiracy. In Chicago, on the other hand, the seizures have been made by Supervisor MATHEWS and Collector WEBSTER, acting together. Nevertheless, as it is improbable that these frauds could have been long carried on without the knowledge of gaugers and storekeepers, the indictment and arrest of many of these faithless officers is naturally expected. There are two ways by which dishonest manufacturers evade the tax on spirits; one is by paying the tax on a smaller number of gallons of liquor than the packages contain, and the other is by repeatedly using the stamps which show that the spirits have been warehoused and have paid tax. It is the business of the gauger to see that the correct quantity of liquor is duly reported; his connivance with the defrauder of the revenue, as in some of the St. Louis cases, for instance, may enable the latter to ship three hundred gallons of whisky when only one hundred gallons have been taxed. The return of stamps, once used, to be used again and again by the same shipper, must be done with the consent of the storekeeper and gauger, unless these officials are grossly incompetent. Both of these means of defrauding the Government were resorted to in Chicago.

The operations of the St. Louis Whisky Ring were larger and more boldly conducted than those in Chicago. It is known that persons of previously high character will be implicated in the Chicago frauds. As usual, when seizures of this sort are made, the guilty persons at once begin to threaten all sorts of terrible things concerning "people high in authority." JOYCE, in the Missouri Penitentiary, shakes his head mysteriously at the reporters, with intimations that he could, if he would, ruin a great many people by his disclosures. These offenders are not likely to secure mercy on any score whatever, and least of all by the effect of any threat to "disclose" anything. Disclosures are just what are wanted. The opening of the campaign in Chicago promises that it will be conducted as thoroughly as that in St. Louis. If, as the proprietor of one of the seized distilleries informs a TIMES correspondent, certain "leading politicians are to be landed high and dry before this raid is concluded," every honest man will be sincerely glad to hear it. The movement against dishonest distillers and rectifiers, and their accomplices, has been conducted with the rigorous purpose that no guilty man should escape. It is not pleasant to find citizens who have been hitherto reputable, engaged in this dirty business, but no mercy is shown to any such persons on that account. The growth of the St. Louis Ring was a political curiosity. It began in an attempt on the part of certain persons to levy assessments to sustain a party newspaper. It was found to be such an easy matter that the conspirators abandoned this pretext, and levied assessments for their own enrichment. They grew greedy as they saw how abundantly the money came in, and how secure their combination was. So, instead of the officials being silenced by bribes, they were urging on the distillers to enlarge their frauds, and make more money to divide. The explosion of this scheme has helped to the discovery of others. It is not likely that the Chicago conspiracy has existed for so long a time as that at St. Louis, nor that it began in any such subtle manner. It was a plot to rob the Government, and its details will undoubtedly be exposed by prosecutions conducted with the same thoroughness which has characterized Secretary BRISTOW'S campaign against all these defrauders of the revenue.

SOUTHERN COLONISTS IN BRAZIL.

Aside from all sentimental considerations, there is something significant in the return to the United States of the last detachment of the American emigrants to Brazil. At the close of the war of the rebellion, while the relations of the Southern States to the rest of the Union were in an unsettled condition, few men seemed to realize how speedily and easily these relations would adjust themselves. For a time everything was in a state of chaos. The assassination of the President had disturbed the sentiment of good-will which was growing up all over the Republic. In the South there was an almost universal expression of apprehension, which the passionate speeches of Mr. JOHNSON, on succeeding to the Presidency, did not serve to check. Not a few of our own citizens, as well as uninformed observers abroad, wondered what retributive course would be adopted by the Government toward what were called "the subjugated States." All was anxiety, confusion, and dismay.

In the first panic which followed the collapse of the Confederacy many Southerners resolved to flee the country before the dreaded blow should fall. Probably some believed that they could not endure "the yoke of the oppressor," about which their indiscreet neighbors had vapored so long. But a majority of them undoubtedly believed that it would be neither safe nor desirable to stay here. The movement was a novel one. No such exodus had ever before taken place from our country. There had never been any occasion for one. At the close of the American Revolution, some of those who had earned the titles of Tories and Cowboys during the war for independence, went to England in disgust. But these had never held allegiance to any power but that of the British Crown; and the refugees who fled to Halifax and Quebec from New-England, took this step because their ardent and patriotic neighbors made things so uncomfortable for them that they could not stay. The number of those who left the Southern States for Brazil at the close of the civil war was very much exaggerated at the time. Some timid people affected to see in this migration the beginning of a depopulation of the lately rebellious States. The total strength of the movement was finally put at fifteen hundred. It now appears likely that not one-half that number ever left in the character of "refugees." There has usually been a small emigration from the United States to Brazil. During the year 1869, about two hundred and fifty persons from the United States, chiefly from the South, settled in that Empire. And of the three hundred and thirty-eight who returned from thence to these shores during that year, one hundred were classed as Southern colonists.

Whatever may have been the original numbers of this projected colony in South America, it has failed, and for two reasons. The country is not adapted to the activity of our people; and there never was any good reason why these immigrants should have left their native land. There is an urgent demand in Brazil for industrial immigration. The Government has, by liberal and enlightened legislation, endeavored to attract colonies and individual agriculturists and laborers. But, after various experiments with Europeans and Americans, it seems settled that the Chinese are the only foreigners who take kindly to the country. To Americans, accustomed as they are to facile means of transportation, quick sales of products, and reasonably short credits, the primitive business habits of the Brasilians seem excessively wasteful and dilatory. The mines, like most mines, require a great deal of money to work them. Farming, which was held out to our Southern friends as a profitable industry without serious labor, proved to be a delusion to the energetic American. BUCKLE has succinctly summed up the case when he says of Brazil that, "The progress of agriculture is stopped by impassable forests, and the harvests are devoured by innumerable insects. The mountains are too high to scale—the rivers too wide to bridge." If the American colonist was ambitious and hard-working, he eventually became discouraged and ceased to contend with the forces of nature arrayed against him. If he was indolent and fond of his ease, he readily fell into the negligent ways of the country, and failed to make a living from a soil to which he brought neither his own labor nor that of hired servants. The anger of the colonists toward their own Government cooled. No news of proscriptions, trials, and executions for treason reached them from the United States. Their old neighbors, though slowly recovering from the waste of war, had bread enough and to spare. So, in 1869, about one hundred of the refugees took passage on two United States men-of-war which had been ordered to give them this opportunity. The frigate *Swatara*, which arrived yesterday at Port Royal, has brought back the last installment—about seventy-five, all told. A few others have returned by private conveyance from time to time.

It is not likely that any such experiment will ever be repeated, even on so small a scale as this. While, in the nature of things, a republican government like ours is sufficiently elastic to adjust itself to every possible exigency, it also governs so little that a political offense under it is hardly cognizable. Deportation and exile are inconsistent with the spirit of our political framework. It would be an anomaly if a nation which sets an open door before all the peoples of the earth should banish even the most discontented and rebellious of its own citizens. Our Government sent men-of-war after the Southern fugitives. But they were sent in answer to a call for help, not in anger.

TROUBLES IN SHAKERDOM.

The Shakers are widely known as an industrious and frugal sect, believing in celibacy and garden seeds, and consistently proving their faith by their works. They present a sharp contrast to the Oneida Communists, who believe in a great deal of marriage, and who prefer rat-traps to garden seeds. Both of these tenets are abhorrent to the moral and agricultural Shakers, who have filled the whole country with the perfume of their excellent Weathersfield onions, and whose apple-sauce, which is renowned for its freedom from potato-peel and other foreign substances, is not more pure than their private lives. The Shakers have not contented themselves with merely holding a peculiar faith, but they have also insisted upon wearing a distinguishing dress. The modification of the Quaker uniform worn by the Shakers has, moreover, been supplemented for nearly a hundred years by the habit of compulsory shaving. No Shaker has been permitted to wear a beard; either because the beard was looked upon as a wordly adornment, or because its absence was meant to symbolize the equality of the sexes.

It will be news to most people to learn that for some years past the doctrine of shaving has been the occasion of controversy in the various Shaker communities. The discussion has been as warm as any discussion conducted exclusively in the second person singular, and by casuists in broad-brimmed hats and poke-bonnets, could well be. Originating among the younger male Shakers, the heretical doctrine of the necessity of beards speedily made perverts among the Shakeresses, certain of whom are understood to have declared that the enforced contemplation of shaved Shakers was an unnecessary and intolerable burden. The controversy finally assumed such proportions as to threaten a Shaker schism of formidable proportions and disastrous consequences.

The courage with which the leading Shakers have dealt with this momentous question cannot be too highly praised. They have just held a convention in which the whole matter was discussed and a compromise agreed upon. It was felt by the orthodox party that inasmuch as the teachings of science and those of the sect were apparently at variance in respect to beards, the only wise course would be to reconcile the difference by a new interpretation of the doctrine of shaving. It was therefore decided that hereafter all new Shakers should be required to abstain from shaving, while the present members of the sect should be free to wear beards, or to shave, as their consciences might dictate. Thus the danger of a schism was avoided, and peace once more reigns in Lebanon and Weathersfield; but it remains to be seen whether the peace will be permanent, and whether the Shakers have not set a precedent which will lead to even graver innovations.

It will be noticed that no restrictions were placed by the convention upon the color of beards. Had permission been given for the wearing of drab beards only, a possible source of trouble would have been avoided. As it is, there is nothing to prevent any daring innovator from wearing a gaudy red or a showy yellow beard. The Shaker who thus yields to a wordly liking for color, will soon perceive that his drab coat does not match his brilliant beard, and will throw it aside for one made of irreverent checked tweed, or gay plum-colored cassimere. Then, too, no definite style of beard has been prescribed, and if there is a Shaker wicked enough to dream of wearing a moustache or mutton-chop whiskers, he can do so without fear of excommunication. Of course, the Shaker who adopts a fashionable cut of beard will be ready to change the cut of his coat and to diminish the brim of his hat. When the once virtuous Shaker has gone thus far in conformity to the world, he will have virtually abandoned all the Shaker articles of faith. He may continue for a time to practice celibacy, but in his heart he will incline to the belief that a man may marry without imperilling anything of greater consequence than his hair; and, although the force of early education may prevent him from openly declaring his indifference to garden seeds, he will no longer find pleasure in weeding the fragrant onion, and will neglect the earnest cultivation of the early tomato.

No one will deny that the orthodox Shakers, when confronted with the necessity of conciliating the spirit of skepticism as to beard, were in an awkward position, and that they honestly adopted what they believed to be the only wise and possible course. But it is impossible to dismiss the fear that the Shaker beard, however soft and fleecy it may be, will prove the entering wedge which shall split Shakerism into fragments. Elder EVANS may yet live to see Shakers clothed in green trousers and purple neckties, shamelessly reviling apple sauce in the streets of Weathersfield, and openly invoking the tutelary "gosh" of the Connecticut worldling. Over such a scene let us hasten to drop the veil, trusting that by some means, not yet evident either to Elders or worldlings, so sad a catastrophe may be averted

GEN. SHERMAN'S MEMOIRS.

THE ESCAPE OF JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

THE RESACA FAILURE AS DESCRIBED BY COL. D. H. BUEL TO HIS FRIENDS AT THE TIME—HOW A GREAT OPPORTUNITY WAS LOST—THE MEMORY OF GEN. M'PHERSON SACRED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following extracts from a letter of my deceased son, Col. D. H. Buel, chief ordnance officer of the Army of the Tennessee during Sherman's great campaign in Georgia, so perfectly coincide with the statements of Gen. Kilpatrick concerning an important crisis of the campaign that I offer them to you for publication. The letter is dated Aug. 14, 1864, and contains a full account of the progress and movements of Sherman's grand army to that date. I premise the extracts, which perfectly corroborate the statement of Gen. Kilpatrick, with the notices of Gen. McPherson, which the letter contains.

After a description of the battle of July 22, before Atlanta, Col. Buel says: "Our greatest loss was McPherson—that is irreparable. He was an able General in handling troops, and being in addition a good engineer officer, he is difficult to equal. Added to this, he was probably the most pleasant commanding officer in the Army. Sherman trusted him implicitly, for you will see in looking over this brief review of mine that our Army has almost always been selected for any flanking movement or detached operation. Sherman has written a beautiful letter to the Adjutant General of the Army announcing his death, of which I have an autograph copy." And again, "The battle being over, we went back to our head-quarters, and some of the staff shed tears as we talked of the General and recalled our pleasant intercourse with him. It was his almost invariable habit to walk down the line of tents, exchanging a pleasant word or indulging in a little conversation with each one as he passed, and we could not fail to note his absence from camp immediately. * * * As you have probably seen my name connected with the recovery of the body I will only say that any 'high falutin' that you may have seen about a charge, &c., is nonsense."

The extract from the letter, bearing upon a critical point of the campaign elucidated by Gen. Kilpatrick, is as follows: "About the 1st May we moved from Huntsville and vicinity to Chattanooga, while the Armies of the Cumberland and Ohio moved from Chattanooga to Tunnel Hill and Buzzard's Roost, where the Rebel Army were strongly intrenched in a formidable natural position of strength, impossible to take by assault, and difficult to turn. Sherman, however, detached the Army of Tennessee, and threw it by rapid marches from Chattanooga through Snake Creek Gap to Resaca, on the railroad, with orders to cut the railroad immediately and effectually. The movement was well executed, and Johnston was taken completely by surprise, he having had no intimation of such a movement until we had passed through Snake Creek Gap. We reached the railroad on the 9th May, and found Resaca pretty strongly defended by earthworks, but, as was afterward ascertained, garrisoned by a small force. We failed to get to the railroad, and fell back the same evening to Snake Creek Gap, about four or five miles from Resaca. The causes of this failure I will discuss when I see you. It was, however, the failure of the campaign. The consequences of success would have been immense. Johnston's Army held between two large bodies, his communications entirely cut off, could only have escaped with the sacrifice of all his material, and a large portion of his Army. Sherman, although much disappointed, lost no time, but at once threw the whole of the grand Army to Snake Creek Gap, leaving Howard, with the Fourth Corps, to hold the enemy in front. This movement, of course, caused the evacuation of Buzzard's Roost, and Johnston fell back to Resaca, leaving Howard free to come down and join us by way of Dalton."

Thus according to this account from the Army of the Tennessee, and according to Gen. Kilpatrick's luminous statement, was the opportunity lost, at the outset of Sherman's great campaign, of destroying the whole of the Rebel Army, but not lost for the want of foresight and masterly combination on the part of Gen. Sherman, the Commander of the Grand Army. SAMUEL BUEL,
General Theological Seminary, West Twentieth street.

GEN. M'PHERSON DEFENDED—GEN. SHERMAN HAD TIME TO CORRECT THE ERROR BEFORE THE ENEMY TOOK ADVANTAGE OF IT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Gen. Kilpatrick's letter in your paper of today, in regard to Gen. McPherson's operations near Resaca, suggests some comments and questions which may serve to bring more light to the discussion of this interesting subject. Gen. Sherman says, *Memoirs*, vol. ii., page 32:

"I had no intention to attack the position [of Dalton] seriously in front, but depended on McPherson to capture and hold the railroad to its rear."

And on page 34:

"Had he [McPherson] done so, I am certain that Johnston would not have ventured to attack him in position, but would have retreated eastward by Spring Place, and we should have captured half his Army and all his artillery and wagons at the very beginning of the campaign."

With a view to this purpose and to these results, Gen. Sherman had sent McPherson with a strong column of "23,000 of the best men of the Army" through Snake Creek Gap. In the night of May 10 Sherman knew (page 33) that McPherson "had fallen back three miles to the mouth of Snake Creek Gap, and was there fortified." He also knew (page 34) that "during the 10th the enemy showed no signs of evacuating Dalton." On the night of the 10th, then, Sherman knew that the enemy was still in force in Dalton, and that McPherson was not on the railroad in the enemy's rear.

On the morning of the 11th, (page 33,) Sherman wrote to McPherson as follows:

"I received by courier (in the night) yours of 5 and 6:30 P. M. of yesterday. You have now 23,000 men and Gen. Hooker is in close support, so that you can hold all of Joseph Johnston's Army in check should he abandon Dalton. He cannot afford to abandon Dalton, for he has fixed it up on purpose to receive us, and he observes that we are close at hand, waiting for him to quit. He cannot afford a detachment strong enough to fight you, as his Army will not admit of it. Strengthen your position; fight anything that comes, and threaten the safety of the railroad all the time. But, to tell the truth, I would rather the enemy would stay in Dalton two more days, when he may find in his rear a larger party than he expects in an open field. At all events we can then choose our own ground, and he will be forced to move out of his works."

A dispassionate reading of this dispatch, with reference to date and circumstances, would seem to be very important. There is no evidence in it of Sherman's dissatisfaction with McPherson at the time. If it was essential to Sherman's plans, as then fully matured, and intended by him, that McPherson should occupy the railroad in rear of Dalton before the enemy's retreat from that place, and if he supposed that the enemy would retreat, why did he not order McPherson to the railroad, when he wrote to him on the morning of the 11th, knowing that the enemy was still in Dalton, and that McPherson was not on the railroad? Or better still, why did not Sherman so order on the night of the 10th, immediately on learning that McPherson had withdrawn to Snake Creek Gap? It is easy to convict McPherson of an error of judgment or of acting on false information, in failing to occupy Resaca. But it will not be easy to fasten on his memory the chief responsibility for such unfortunate results as followed, unless it be shown that Sherman had neither time nor opportunity to correct McPherson's error before the enemy had taken advantage of it.

A STAFF OFFICER.
PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 29, 1875.

THE BLAME SHERMAN'S, AND NOT M'PHERSON'S.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the 7th day of May, 1864, Gen. Sherman, with a magnificent army of over one hundred thousand men, drove the enemy from Tunnel Hill and occupied it in force. A short distance from and parallel to this hill Rocky Face Ridge rose abruptly to a height of about eight hundred feet. On and behind this formidable barrier, Johnston was impregnably posted and fortified with 45,000 men. Early in the morning of May 8 the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio stormed Rocky Face Ridge some distance north of Johnston's main line, and drove his outlying infantry south, and into strong defensive works. The commander of that regiment quickly established a signal station on the crest of the ridge, and announced the success to head-quarters on Tunnel Hill. During that day and night these advantages were made secure by works and a large accession of troops. From this elevation we could clearly see Johnston's entire position, and far beyond it. It was plain that Johnston, with his 45,000 men, could there defy Sherman with his 100,000. It was equally clear that Sherman could hold his positions with 40,000 men against any attack that Johnston could make. Sherman was, therefore, free to manœuvre with sixty or seventy thousand men whenever and however he should judge would produce the grandest results. It is a military axiom that the principal movement should be made with the principal forces at command, and it would be difficult to imagine better reasons for the practical observance of it than existed then and there. A better opportunity to destroy an army was never known in the history of war. How did Gen. Sherman use the grand forces at his command and this wealth of opportunity? He retained about eighty thousand men in presence of Johnston, where 40,000 were more than sufficient for every possibility, and sent 24,000 men through Snake Creek Gap to Resaca, fifteen miles away, to decide the fate, the very existence of the rebel army. It is difficult to contemplate with composure a misjudgment that had for its logical results the slaughter of many thousands of brave men during the long campaign to New-Hope and Kenesaw, to the Chattahoochee, to Atlanta, Jonesboro, and Lovejoy, and in the fierce and glorious battles of Franklin and Nashville. Had Sherman sent 60,000 men through the Gap to Resaca, as Thomas urged him to do, it would have forced Johnston to battle on ground of our choice instead of his, and with such overwhelming numbers against him as to have made his destruction certain and complete. All agree that McPherson was one of the great Generals of the war. Of a quick and comprehensive mind and dauntless courage, he was responsible for the perilous movement he was ordered to make, and doubtless had information that a discreet commander would not care to impart to his subordinates. The fact is Resaca was already skillfully fortified and defended by Minty's brigade, and Gen. Polk was near and rapidly approaching from the South with an entire corps. If, in accordance with Gen. Kilpatrick's views, he had taken a position across the railroad, it would have been thrusting his little army between Polk, with about equal numbers to his own, and Johnston, with nearly double his numbers, to the north of him. Both of these rebel chiefs could have fallen upon him after the dawn of the 10th and crushed him, hours before Sherman could have reached the scene, so distant in miles, and more so by reason of the great difficulties of passing his army through Rocky Face Ridge.

Before the opening of the campaign, Thomas, at a consultation with Sherman, urged the latter to send 60,000 men through Snake Creek Gap, which Thomas said he "knew was left unguarded by Johnston." Instead of adopting the only wise measure, Sherman sent a force altogether too small to accomplish its purpose. It was large enough to inform Johnston that his rear was in danger, so that, on the 10th of May, he sent Hood to Resaca with three divisions, but as McPherson had retired to the Gap, Hood was recalled to the main army at Dalton. On the 11th, Sherman determined to adopt the original plan Thomas had urged, and in the early morning of the 12th the execution of it was commenced. It was too late. What was clearly possible on the 8th and 9th became impossible on the 11th and 12th. Johnston evacuated Dalton in the evening of the 12th, (which Sherman did not learn until the 13th,) and had his army ready for battle in the fortifications around Resaca by the morning of the 13th. It will be noticed that Sherman started his main army from Buzzard Roost, fifteen miles north of Resaca, at about sunrise on the 12th, yet the obstacles in getting through the ridge were so serious that he could not get to Resaca, ready for battle, before the 14th, when he was badly repulsed. It therefore seems to me wiser to accept the conclusions of such a mind as McPherson's than to cast the faulty judgment of the living on the dead hero. GENERAL.

A SUGGESTION TO GEN. KILPATRICK.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with great interest the letter in to-day's TIMES from the pen of Gen. Kilpatrick, also that in THE TIMES of yesterday from the same pen, on the subject of Gen. Sherman's *Memoirs*. While admitting the force of many of the General's statements and conclusions, did he not go amiss when he penned the following, as given in your columns yesterday? "I take it for granted that no man has a right to criticise the great battles of the war, and the Generals who commanded in them, unless he himself was present on the field, and even then, not unless he possessed a knowledge of military affairs of a very high order." Gen. Kilpatrick, aside from his varied and extensive experience during the war, received a military education at West Point, but the doctrine contained in the above extract is surely not the result of the teachings of the one nor of the other. I think if the General will reconsider the statement referred to he will materially modify it. Judging from the foretaste already vouchsafed us through the columns of THE TIMES, the contributions of Gen. Kilpatrick are not only destined to be interesting and widely read, but will prove material to the historian who seeks to evolve the truth from the numerous contradictory statements already made regarding the events recorded in Sherman's *Memoirs*. AMICUS
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 29, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS.

BRIEF MENTION.

Mr. Max Strakosch has returned to town.

M. Emile Sauret sails for Europe to-morrow.

Dr. Von Bülow will play at Steinway Hall this evening.

The intended performance of "William Tell" at the Academy of Music, to-morrow evening, is not to occur.

A CHALLENGE TO YALE AND HARVARD

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Although Princeton College does not intend to withdraw from the College Rowing Association, yet the following crew does hereby challenge Yale or Harvard to row an eight-oared race, with coxswains, four miles straightaway, the race to come off between the 1st and 15th of June, 1876; the course to be agreed upon hereafter. The crew is: Benjamin Nicoll, stroke and Captain; Theodore W. Hunt, Frederick Vinton, J. Stillman Schauck, Henry C. Cameron, Joseph Kargé, Lyman H. Atwater, S. G Peabody. SECRETARY, P. B. A.
By order of W. A. BUTTLER, President P. B. A.
NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 30, 1875.

FAILURE OF A BALTIMORE FIRM.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 30.—The *Sun* of this morning says: "During the past few days attachments have flowed into the courts of this city, chiefly from New-York creditors, against H. J. Hall & Co., styled in the directory as dry-goods and notion dealers, at No. 6 North Howard street. The name of Matthew E. Hawley, of New-York, appears in the directory as the company. H. J. Hall had been doing business in Baltimore for nearly two years, and the operations of the house were extensive. A few days before Christmas Mr. Hall, the only member of the firm known in Baltimore, went away stating, it is said, that he intended to go to New-York to arrange with some credit

A FATHER'S CRIME.

DOUBLE MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A MAN SHOOTS HIS WIFE AND CHILD AND THEN COMMITS SUICIDE—POVERTY AND MISFORTUNE THE CAUSE OF THE CRIME—THE FATHER AND CHILD DEAD—THE MOTHER'S DEATH EXPECTED.

In 1871, when Dr. Connolly, in his magnificent mansion in West Eleventh street, killed his two children and then cut his own throat, the City was shocked by the terrible crime, but a tragedy which occurred yesterday morning fairly transcends in its ghastly details even the Connolly case. Monroe S. Minster, a messenger of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, shot his only child, then shot his wife, and finally himself. In the Connolly case the surroundings were those of luxury and wealth; in the affair of yesterday there was nothing noticeable but poverty, squalor, and wretchedness. But in both cases the actuating cause was insanity.

Its primary cause can only be conjectured, and it is doubtful if even the searching investigation to be made in the matter by the Coroner will disclose the real motive of Minster in committing the crime, or rather the accumulation of misfortunes which drove him to its commission. Minster, who was thirty-four years old, and a man of fine appearance, was the son of Mr. Samuel Minster, of No. 342 West Twenty-eighth street, a well-known politician. For years Minster has held but little intercourse with his family, and although having for his brother-in-law ex-Judge Curtis, and being connected with other good families, has failed to apply to them for help in times of want, and preferred to live on in poverty and wretchedness. It was stated yesterday that this conduct was chiefly occasioned by his marriage, eight years ago, to the woman whom he murdered yesterday morning, and who it is said was inferior to him in social position, education, and character. By his marriage he had two children, one a boy, who died in July, 1874, aged four years, and the girl Carrie, whom he shot yesterday morning. It was noticed that on the death of his boy, whom he idolized, Minster became subject to fits of despondency. At that time he was employed as conductor on the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Line of street cars. About five months ago he left this place and obtained a position as messenger in the office of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, at the corner of Seventeenth street and Broadway, at a salary of $12 a week. He became a favorite with the gentlemen connected with the office by reason of his quiet and orderly disposition, and was very useful in the transaction of business, as he spoke French and German fluently, and acted as interpreter whenever occasion required.

Four months ago he hired the rooms in which the crime of yesterday was committed. A more miserable residence could not well be found in the City. The house, a two-story brick tenement, is situated in the rear of No. 346 West Fifty-third street, and is approached by a narrow, dirty alley-way leading from the street. It is owned by Frank Ehringer, who resides with his family on the first floor. The second floor consists of three rooms, a front room, a small dark bedroom, having a small window opening into the hallway, and a back room, occupied by an Irish laborer named Flynn and his wife. Minster hired the front room and the hall bed-room for $9 a month, and moved into it with his wife and daughter. It was noticed by Mrs. Flynn that, although they lived wretchedly, as far as comfort and food were concerned, they seemed to be happy. Minster always remained at home in the evening, and was never seen intoxicated. From these facts it would seem that despondency consequent on his wretched condition and the loss of his only son led him to commit the crime of yesterday.

Strange to say, although five shots were fired by Minster, the reports were not heard by any of the residents of the house. This may be accounted for by the smallness of the revolver used, and the fact that the tightly-closed small bedroom deadened the sound. The tragedy was discovered shortly before 5 o'clock by Mr. Flynn hearing sounds resembling groans apparently proceeding from the small bedroom occupied by Minster and his family. He awoke his wife, who, on hearing the groaning, gave an alarm. Mr. Ehringer, the landlord, rushed into the street, and finding Officer Brady, of the Twenty-second Precinct, on post, informed him that he believed there had been a murder in the house. The officer at once entered the building, and, finding the door leading into Minster's rooms locked, burst it open. The front room was found in a very dirty condition. The floor was covered with an old and ragged carpet. On a small and broken stove were some pots having in them the remains of the supper of the night before. The fire was burning brightly in the stove. On a common pine table were two knives and forks and a couple of cracked plates. There was an old bureau near the windows, the drawers of which were partially filled with poor articles of clothing, and a quantity of miscellaneous trash. A couple of common cane chairs completed the furniture of the room.

Officer Brady, finding that the groaning still came from the hall bedroom, shoved the door open. The room was quite dark. A light was procured, and the sight which met the officer's gaze was a horrible one. The bed, a most filthy and wretched one, was completely covered with blood. The groaning proceeded from Minster and his wife. The child Carrie was on the outside of the bed, her face covered with blood, and quite dead. The little girl had been shot through the right eye, the bullet entering her brain. Her face was toward her mother, who lay in the middle of the bed. Mrs. Minster had been shot twice, once through the left eye and once through the right side of the head. She was undressed, and her night-wrapper was covered with blood. She was breathing heavily and groaning. Minster lay next the wall, undressed to his under-shirt. He had shot himself through the right side of the head. The faces of all three were covered with blood, and the bed was completely saturated. Officer Brady at once conveyed intelligence of the tragedy to the station in West Forty-seventh street, near Ninth avenue, and Capt. Ward and Roundsman Heime were speedily on the scene. An ambulance was quickly summoned from the Reception Hospital in Ninety-ninth street, and after a cursory examination of Minster and his wife, the Ambulance Surgeon pronounced their injuries fatal. They were placed in the ambulance and taken to the hospital. Meantime, intelligence of the tragedy had been telegraphed to Police Headquarters. While awaiting the arrival of the Coroner, and previous to the removal of Minster and his wife to the hospital, Capt. Ward made a careful search of the rooms occupied by the Minster family. He found the pistol with which the murder had been committed on the bed between Minster and his wife. Minster had his arm outstretched as if when he dropped the revolver he had endeavored in a convulsive movement to regain possession of it. It was a Smith & Wesson revolver of the smallest size and most ordinary make. Five out of the seven chambers had been discharged.

On the arrival of Coroner Croker with his deputy, Dr. Macwhinnie, he took possession of the pistol and all papers found in the rooms. Owing to the horrible stench which prevailed in the rooms from their filthy condition, the Coroner ordered the body of the child to be taken to the Morgue. A dead-wagon came from the office of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction in response to a telegraphic dispatch, and the desired removal was effected. Up to this time the history of Minster had been unknown. Through the exertions of the Coroner and Dr. McWhinnie, aided by the Police, it was ascertained that Minster's father resided in West Twenty-eighth street, and intelligence of the tragedy was conveyed to his residence. Soon after Minster's brother came to the station-house. He was completely prostrated on learning the details of the horrible affair and cried bitterly.

As Deputy Coroner McWhinnie had not examined the injuries of Minster and his wife, Coroner Croker proceeded to the Ninety-ninth Street Hospital in order to see whether it was possible to obtain an ante-mortem statement from either of them. Deputy Coroner McWhinnie found both Minster and his wife in a state of insensibility, and on examining the wounds said that all the balls had entered their brains, and that they would not regain consciousness before death, which must follow in less than twenty-four hours. It is thought that the murder was committed shortly after 4 o'clock. The theory is that Minster first shot the child. The noise of the report awoke Mrs. Minster, who was shot in the left eye. In a convulsive movement she turned over in the bed, and Minster then shot her in the right side of the head. He then shot himself in the right side of the head, and dropped the pistol between himself and his wife.

Mrs. Minster was about twenty-eight years old and of rather prepossessing appearance. The little girl was a handsome child four years old. She was called Carrie, after Mrs. Curtis, Minster's sister.

DEATH OF MINSTER.

Minster expired at the Ninety-ninth Street Hospital at 4 P. M. yesterday. He did not regain consciousness from the time he was admitted. The condition of his unfortunate wife was the same last night as when she was brought to the hospital. She was still insensible, and at a late hour last night was sinking rapidly, and her death was momentarily expected. There is not the slightest chance for her recovery.

THE STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION.

The State Charities Aid Association held a regular monthly meeting yesterday, at which interesting reports were read from the local visiting committees of Kings, Monroe, Yates, Onondaga, and Suffolk Counties. The Committee on Children presented a preamble and resolution in regard to the law passed by the last Legislature providing for the removal of children between three and sixteen years of age from the County Poor-house, and concluding as follows:

Resolved, That the State Charities Aid Association protests against any amendment of the law by which the children on Randall's Island shall be excepted from its benefits.

Resolved, That the State Charities Aid Association advocates such amendment of the existing law as shall authorize the City Commissioners of Charities and County Superintendent of the Poor-house to place children in families, wherever suitable homes can be found for them, believing that family life for children is more conducive to their moral and mental well-being than institution life, and believing also that suitable homes can be found for children in this or other States, without cost beyond the expenses of transportation.

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH A BEAR.

A MOTHER AND HER DAUGHTER DEFENDING THEIR LIVES AGAINST A BLACK BEAR—THE BEAST FINALLY KILLED BY THE HEROIC GIRL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DELHI, N. Y., Wednesday, Dec. 29, 1875.

The head-waters of the Delaware River are about thirty miles north-west of here, in a wild and unfrequented portion of the Catskill Mountains, in Schoharie County. There are very few settlements in the region, but about a year ago a man named Jonas Butler put up a cabin on one of the mountain tributaries of the stream, having a contract with parties in Greene County to peel bark and cut railroad ties. His wife and two children, one a girl about sixteen and the other an infant, occupy the cabin with him. Butler goes into the woods sometimes several miles from his home, and often does not return for two or three days. On Sunday last he went out to his work, leaving his family in their cabin. The section is noted for its wild game, deer and bear being plentiful, but the present season bears have been unusually numerous and bold, and the pig-pen of the Butlers has twice been depopulated. About 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon Mrs. Butler and her daughter were preparing to feed the pigs, when an immense black bear was discovered trying to get out of the inclosure with a fine, fat shote in its embrace. Mrs. Butler seized a heavy wooden mallet, used in driving wedges, and her daughter took up an ax. They ran and jumped into the pen, followed by the dog, and commenced an attack on the bear. It held on to the pig, however, until the blows of the women and the bites of the dog became too much for him, when it turned on his assailants. It seized the dog and crushed it to death. The girl rained in blows with the ax on the head of the bear, when suddenly bruin made for her. With one sweep of his great paw he sent her ax flying out of the inclosure, and pressed her into one corner. The mother, seeing her daughter's danger, increased the fury of her assault with the mallet, and although the bear got the girl in his embrace, it dropped her before doing her material injury to ward off the attacks of the mother. The floor of the pen was now slippery with blood that was flowing from the wounds of the bear, for the girl had struck with the edge of the ax and buried it somewhere in the animal every time. When the bear turned on the mother she shouted to her daughter to run to the house and get the rifle. While Jennie was gone her mother succeeded in keeping the bear from getting too close to her, but when the daughter returned with the rifle she was about exhausted, and was fighting from a corner into which the bear was pressing her closely, having disarmed her. Jennie put the barrel of the gun through a chink in the logs and fired. The ball entered behind the bear's fore shoulder, and he fell to the floor and died in a short time. It was a long time before Mrs. Butler could summon strength enough to climb out of the inclosure, and as soon as the excitement that had sustained the daughter was over the latter fell fainting to the ground, and it was two hours before she could get about again. Her clothing was nearly all torn from her by the claws of the bear, but neither of the women sustained any serious injury. Monday Jennie walked out to where her father was at work and told him of the adventure, when he returned home with her and skinned and dressed the bear. It weighed over three hundred pounds.

AN ENTANGLED ESTATE.

MR. ROBERT H. BERDELL'S DISPOSITION OF HIS PROPERTY—A TRANSACTION THAT NOW REQUIRES THE INTERFERENCE OF THE LAW.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Thursday, Dec. 30, 1875.

The complaint in a suit which promises to excite great attention in this vicinity was placed on file in the County Clerk's office here to-day, by Messrs. Evarts, Southmayd & Choate. The plaintiff in the case is Robert H. Berdell, formerly President of the Erie Railway, who seeks relief in equity against Eliza W. Parkhurst and Harriet B. Berdell, the wife of the plaintiff, in order to have certain conveyances of real estate made. Mr. Berdell states that being indebted to Mrs. Parkhurst for some borrowed stocks and bonds, he had for the purpose of securing the debt to her, made over to her certain pieces of property by deeds duly executed, delivered, and recorded. This property consisted of the land and buildings at No. 685 Seventh avenue, in the City of New-York, conveyed to Mrs. Parkhurst on Oct. 28, 1873, the consideration being stated at $27,000; other premises in the City of New-York, known as No. 116½ West Fiftieth street, conveyed Dec. 18, 1873, the alleged consideration being $10,000; some property in this village conveyed by deed bearing the same date as the preceding, the consideration being put down as $12,000, and some Brooklyn property at the corner of Harrison and Baltic streets, conveyed Feb. 16, 1874, the consideration purporting to be $30,000. Mrs. Berdell joined in these deeds of conveyance, which, though absolute on their face, the plaintiff alleges were delivered and received merely as collateral security by Mrs. Parkhurst for his indebtedness to her, the understanding and agreement being that she should reconvey the property back to Mr. Berdell as soon as the indebtedness was satisfied. Mr. Berdell says that he has always been and still is willing to account to and with Mrs. Parkhurst in regard to the transactions between them, and to pay her any balance which may be found due on such accounting. He states, however, that she has recently, without his knowledge or consent, and in fraud of his rights, conveyed the Seventh avenue, New-York, and the Brooklyn property to Mrs. Berdell. These conveyances, he claims, were wholly wrongful and unauthorized, and were fraudulent and void as to him. Mrs. Berdell, he further avers, did not pay any consideration for the property, but the transfers were made in pursuance of a fraudulent arrangement between the defendants to deprive him of his property. He says he has reason to fear that Mrs. Parkhurst will, unless restrained, transfer the remainder of the property to Mrs. Berdell. He therefore demands an accounting of the dealings and transactions referred to, and the balance ascertained to be due Mrs. Parkhurst. Upon the payment of this balance he asks that the property may be reconveyed to him. The property involved is stated to be valued at about one hundred and thirty thousand dollars. Mr. Berdell's affairs have been already before the public in another form, he having been accused of being unfaithful to his marriage vows. Still, there is a strong feeling in his favor in the present suit, he being regarded by some as the victim of a conspiracy.

CHURCH EMBARRASSMENTS.

The Church of the Disciples, on Madison avenue, is now represented to be seriously embarrassed. The extent of the trouble, however, is not made known. Ever since the erection of the new church building, about three years ago, the congregation has been carrying a debt of nearly $200,000, out of the $285,000, the original cost. One hundred thousand dollars was raised by subscription and paid toward the indebtedness, and a life insurance company accepted a mortgage on the property for the remainder. This mortgage, owing to the inability of the society to pay the interest, it is said, will be foreclosed in January, and it is also stated that the Trustees will permit the sale, trusting that friends of the church may save it by buying it in. A new board of Trustees was elected on Dec. 20, among whom are Russell Sage, Judge Hilton, and Judge Loew, who from time to time have extended substantial aid. At a meeting to be held on Monday next the financial condition of the church will be considered, and a plan probably submitted upon which the Trustees may work hereafter. The congregation at each service is about two thousand, and includes many wealthy persons. Of the 400 pews, 200 are rented. There never has been any difficulty about paying the Pastor or his assistant, the only obstacle in the way of the church being the debt of $185,000, which remains to be paid on the cost of the church building and property.

THE MINNESOTA GAME LAW.

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Pioneer-Press* prints a letter from Mr. R. Warner, President of the St. Paul Sportsman's Club, which corrects its statement that Judge Wilkin had declared the Game law of that State unconstitutional, in that it took private property for public use without compensation when it confiscated birds unlawfully shot and handed them over to charitable institutions. The writer says: "The suit has not been decided, nor has the law been declared unconstitutional, but the case will be tried at the next term of the District Court. Perhaps in this connection it would be well to give notice that the time for killing deer expired Dec. 15, and for having venison in possession will expire Jan. 1. There seems to be a general disposition to obey the law, as we hear the professional hunters have folded their tents and departed for their distant homes. We think it would be well to have it generally understood that the person giving information of violations of the game law receives one half of the fine. The game law has been carefully examined by some of our best attorneys and pronounced all right, and prominent parties to whom has been intrusted the care of seeing the law enforced throughout the State are on the watch for offenders, who, when apprehended will be punished as the law provides."

RUINING A RAILROAD.

THE BLEECKER STREET COMPANY.

DEVELOPMENT MADE BY THE RECEIVER—THE COMPANY SAVED FROM SPOLIATION—CORRUPT MANAGEMENT CHARGED—EFFORTS TO REDUCE THE VALUE OF THE STOCK.

Mr. Alvin S. Southworth, who was appointed by Judge Davis on the 23d inst., as receiver of the Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company's property, expected to take possession of the property immediately after filing the $75,000 bond required of him. But a stay of proceedings was applied for by the company, and while it was pending he was obliged to wait. On the denial of the motion for a stay, he served a copy of his appointment on Mr. Griffith, and immediately took possession. He was found yesterday by a TIMES reporter in the office of the company in Tenth avenue, engaged in searching the records of the company's business transactions in which labor he is assisted by Messrs. Pardoe and Rockford, accountants who have had experience in similar matters. Mr. Southworth's appointment was made on the suits of George K. Sistare, one of the stockholders of the company, and of John M. Harlow, as Trustee for the bondholders of the Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Company. As Receiver he is ordered to continue the operation of the road in the ordinary and usual course, with due regard to the accommodation and interests of the public; to purchase and pay for all such needful material and supplies as may be necessary and proper; and to pay all wages due the company's employes for not more than one month. The last provision was not, however, to include any amount due any of the company's officers.

Mr. Southworth said that in consequence of these various duties imposed upon him in addition to the searching of the records, and because of the exceedingly bad condition in which he found the accounts, he would not be able to make a statement to the court for some two weeks yet. He sketched the beginning of the troubles of the company briefly, by saying that the road was chartered in 1865, and had been in operation ever since. Mr. John T. Conover has been its President ever since the beginning of its existence. The road itself is well-known to the public as one of the most crooked and valuable roads in this City, being, in fact, the connecting link between the Brooklyn and Hoboken ferries, and passing directly through the business centre of the City. A number of the proprietors of the Twenty-third street line of cars bought some of the stock of the Bleecker Street Company, and began a series of deliberate and systematic efforts to reduce the value of the stock to enable them to secure control of it. The management of the road since this began appeared to him to be a series of clique fights for the possession of the road, which proved so disastrous that Mr. Sistare and others applied to the Supreme Court to have a Receiver appointed.

On entering the office Mr. Southworth found the accounts in a bad condition. No invoice-book nor letter-book could be found. His first efforts were to obtain possession of all the property of the road, and he believed he had been nearly successful in this. The only things missing, so far as he knew, were the second mortgage bonds which had been issued, but not known to be sold except three of $1,000 each. These he had made search for but had been unable to obtain. Mr. Conover had told him that they were in the possession of the Pacific Insurance Company, but he had been told on applying there that they were not there. He then applied for them to Mr. Palmer, of the Broadway Bank, the Trustee of the bonds. Mr. Palmer said he did not know where they were, as he was not the custodian of them, being the Trustee. The next proceeding will probably be to bring Mr. Palmer up for technical contempt of court.

Six of the first mortgage bonds for $1,000 each were found to be on deposit at the Pacific Bank as collateral security for a loan of $3,000 to the company. This leaves first mortgage bonds now out to the amount of $694,000. The floating debt of the company he estimated at about $125,000, and there were some small bills owing which he could not learn about from the books. These he should advertise for, as he had no other means of learning what they were. The property of the company was more difficult to estimate. He had made an inventory of such things as he had found, but had not put a valuation on them. The stables he found to be old, and the roofs leaky in some places, but otherwise they were in fair condition. Every hydrant in the place was broken or defective, so that water was continually escaping. There were no supplies of any kind on hand; not an ounce of hay or feed of any sort, and no coal. The company was short of horses, having only 165 first-class and eighty second-class animals, and twenty disabled ones, which were in the hospital. There were thirty-two cars running.

The receipts of the company were some $650 a day, but when he took possession he found only about $450 cash on hand, including the bank account. Yet the pay-roll, which amounts to $1,800 or $1,900 a week, was three weeks behind, the men not having had a cent in that time, while almost the last acts of Mr. Conover, the President, and Mr. Griffith, the Treasurer, had been to draw their salaries up to Jan. 1, 1876. There were many things which had come to his knowledge that made it appear to him that the management of the road had been a thorough system of organized corruption. In the first place, every effort had been made to stop the investigation asked for by the parties in interest, through the appointment of a Receiver. A stay of proceedings had been moved, and when that was denied an application was made for a joint receivership. But, aside from this, the records, such as they were, and in many instances the absence of any record, served to indicate a corrupt management. He had found a fund entitled the Protection Fund, which on his partial examination he had already found to amount to over $30,000. These were four notes of the company to Mr. Conover for $6,000 each, and entries of $6,000 cash embraced in this. There were no vouchers for the payment of the cash. He had no doubt that when the accounts had all been examined this Protection Fund would be found to be $50,000 or $60,000, and he based this opinion on information he had received outside. There was no explanation of what the Protection Fund was for, and he could not say of his own knowledge what it was for, but supposed that the popular interpretation of it would be that it was used to affect or effect legislation in Albany. One of the items in the last statement of indebtedness, which was dated October, 1875, might possibly throw light on this. It was an entry of $1,000 "due Jacob Sharp for services at Albany."

Among the lesser things which were calculated to excite suspicion, Mr. Southworth said that before the introduction of the bell-punch the conductors had been required to deposit $100 as security for their honesty, and since the bell-punch had been in use a similar deposit of $25 had been required. A small book was kept, in which was a record of the money so deposited, and according to this it appeared that some two thousand dollars was thus held by the company. There was no evidence, however, as to the disposition made of the bulk of the money. He had asked Mr. Conover where it was, and that gentleman had professed his ignorance, but said that he supposed it was in the safe. The safe had been searched, but it was not there. He then asked Mr. Griffith, and he also professed his ignorance, but said it was entered on the books. Mr. Southworth then asked the book-keeper if he had ever made any entries of the money so received, and that gentleman said that he never had. It was evident that the money had disappeared, excepting $125, which was on hand. The officers of the company pleaded ignorance in regard to every particular in which the Receiver asked for information. The keys of the safe were of a peculiar kind, two keys being necessary to open it. There were only two sets to be found, one of which was in the possession of Mr. John T. Conover, the President, and one in possession of Mr. Edward Conover, who was not in the employ of the company in any capacity.

One source of revenue which ought to be accounted for on the books was the panel-advertising in the cars. In each of the thirty-two cars were sixteen panels which could be used, and the most of which were used by advertisers, but there was no entry of any contract made to let these panels, nor of any receipts from such advertising save $10 a month from the proprietor of a patent medicine. In the stables, among the horses of the company, were found several horses belonging to Mr. Conover, which were feeding at the common crib, but there was nothing to show that their board was paid for.

Mr. Southworth said that he had made every preparation possible to run the cars on the lines in a better manner than they had been run. He will try to increase the number of cars to fifty, which is what the traffic of the line demands. He has ordered that the men shall receive one week's pay to-day, and will pay them up as fast as possible.

Among the interesting facts which have come to light during the investigations of Mr. Southworth is the existence of an entry, made in August of this year, of Peter B. Sweeny's name on the list of stockholders. He was credited with 650 shares of the stock, but there was no record of its having been assigned.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO LAUNCH THE FRIGATE TRENTON.

Probably three thousand persons assembled yesterday morning, in the Brooklyn Navy-yard, to witness the launch of the new United States steam frigate Trenton, among them a large number of prominent naval officials and private citizens. A limited number were allowed on board of the vessel. Miss Kate Parker, daughter of ex-Gov. Parker, of New-Jersey, was selected to christen the vessel. At 10 o'clock the order was given by Constructor Pook to begin the preparations for the launch, and in twenty minutes everything was ready, but the spectators were doomed to disappointment, for the vessel remained motionless. All the usual appliances were used without effect, and, after two hours' effort, during which the vessel had been moved only ten feet, the attempt was abandoned. The failure is attributed to the weather, which, it is said, has caused the ways to swell. Another attempt will probably be made to-morrow or Monday.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FOR NOVEMBER AND ELEVEN MONTHS OF THIS YEAR AND LAST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics has prepared a statement of the imports and exports of merchandise at the several ports of the United States during the month ended Nov. 30. The returns of Alaska, Brazos, Corpus Christi, Detroit, Mobile, and Vicksburg were not reported. The following comparisons are made:

MERCHANDISE.

	Total Imports.	Domestic Exports.	Foreign Exports.
Month ended Nov. 30, 1875	$36,182,173	$59,642,881	$1,260,743
Month ended Nov. 30, 1874	37,732,367	53,284,550	1,302,704
Eleven m'ths ended Nov. 30, 1875	471,087,838	502,732,099	11,214,290
Eleven m'ths ended Nov. 30, 1874	525,263,022	552,632,318	14,616,103

GOLD AND SILVER.

	Total Imports.	Domestic Exports.	Foreign Exports.
Month ended Nov. 30, 1875	$2,168,077	$5,540,030	$920,363
Month ended Nov. 30, 1874	1,110,412	4,921,854	239,497
Eleven m'ths ended Nov. 30, 1875	21,406,862	67,707,527	8,945,687
Eleven m'ths ended Nov. 30, 1874	13,149,686	53,717,344	5,876,059

GOLD VALUE OF MERCHANDISE.

	Domestic Exports.
Month ended Nov. 30, 1875	$52,364,400
Month ended Nov. 30, 1874	48,348,702
Eleven months ended Nov. 30, 1875	440,485,980
Eleven months ended Nov. 30, 1874	498,731,995

The following are the largest amounts at the ports named:

	Imports.	Domestic Exports.
Baltimore	$2,201,755	$[illegible],933,521
Boston	2,579,930	2,822,568
New-Orleans	1,569,015	9,464,940
New-York	22,071,328	22,304,560
Oswego, New-York	1,809,907	167,528
Philadelphia	1,274,819	3,371,556
San Francisco	1,899,145	2,256,867
Savannah	6,850	5,820,112
Portland, Me.	48,826	240,389
Willamette, Oregon	23,348	347,717

Of the $1,260,743 of foreign exports, $965,745 were from the port of New-York, $133,167 from Boston, and $60,608 from San Francisco.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire Wednesday night started in a wooden building, in Franklin, N. H., owned by James Taylor, and occupied by Stevens & Sanborn and J. L. Cole. The building and contents were destroyed, also an adjoining building owned by Taylor. A bridge on the Bristol branch of the Northern Railroad was totally consumed, and a barn owned by D. M. Prescott was partially destroyed. Taylor's total loss is estimated at $7,500; insured for $3,700. Stevens & Sanborn's loss, $2,000; insured for $1,300. The Northern Road loses $2,000. A. H. Sulloway, who had some knitting-machines stored in Taylor's place, loses $1,000; no insurance.

The dry-goods store of John E. Welch, in Trenton, took fire yesterday morning, at 3 o'clock, and was damaged, principally by smoke and water, to the extent of $5,000, on which there is an insurance of $4,000.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the building No. 21 University place, occupied by Moochowitz & Russell, dress-makers, causing a loss of $1,500; insured for $5,000 in the National Company.

The barn of Gabriel Truex, at Andover, N. J., together with the contents, including a valuable horse, was destroyed by fire on Monday night. The loss is estimated at $3,000; insurance, $950.

A fire occurred yesterday afternoon in the apartments of George Dashay, on the second floor of No. 431 West Forty-eighth street, resulting in $100 damage.

Plaisted's tannery, two and one-half miles from Bangor, Me., was partially destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

A new Republican daily newspaper is to be started in Portsmouth, N. H.

Silas B. Brown, a prominent contractor and builder of Milford, Penn., died yesterday morning of consumption.

Thomas O'Brien, a waiter at the Bangor House, Bangor, fell from a fourth-story window yesterday, and died in a few minutes.

The tug S. S. Coe, which left Cleveland for Milwaukee last Monday, has returned, not being able to get through on account of the ice.

J. McNally, of Middletown, a well-known Orange County journalist, has purchased James D. Little's *Putnam County Courier* at Carmel.

Judge Ames, of the Massachusetts supreme Court, has appointed W. H. McNeil and Elisha Brimball Receivers of the Lancaster Savings Bank.

Michael Sullivan, of Boston, is under arrest suspected of being one of the burglars who stabbed Mr. Wood, at Cambridge, on Sunday night last.

The Directors of the Nashua, Acton and Boston Railroad have leased that road to the Concord Railroad for the term of ten years, on terms not made public.

Robert Parker, a farmer, aged seventy-two, was caught between the cars of the Midland Railroad, near Pennellville, N. Y., yesterday morning, and instantly killed.

At the final meeting of the Massachusetts Teachers' Association at Boston, yesterday, Albert P. Marble, of Worcester, was elected President. Other officers were also elected.

One hundred and fifty shares of the Bank of California were offered at auction yesterday. Twenty-five shares sold at 15 and seventy-five at 12½ per share. The balance were withdrawn.

Philip Adams, aged twelve years, fell between moving coal cars Wednesday, at Dick's Switch, near Elizabethport, N. J., and was instantly killed, his neck being broken by the fall. He was employed in the Singer factory.

Capt. McNelly and Col. J. S. Ford have been appointed by the citizens of Brownsville, Texas, delegates to Washington to state the grievances of the border stock raisers, who suffer from the raids of Mexican cattle thieves.

A telegram received at Chicago yesterday morning states that Dr. E. P. Wilder, who directed the exhumation of the corpse recently barreled up and sent to an express office here, directed to the Iowa Medical College, has been arrested and detained at Fairfield.

Three passengers on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad were fleeced out of $750 by three-card monte men yesterday morning. The gamblers jumped from the train while it was in motion near Randall's Station. One of the victims followed them, and compromised by having $250 returned.

AN OLD MAN'S PERILOUS RIDE.

The Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* relates the following: "Monday evening as the train from Portland for Lewiston was passing through Westbrook, the engineer discovered some object far ahead on the track. His first thought was it must be a hand car. He at once whistled 'down brakes' and the train hauled up as quickly as possible and just before reaching the obstruction, which, in the dim twilight could not be definitely defined. As soon as the train stopped, the train hands ran ahead to see what was the trouble, when they discovered an old man, seventy or eighty years of age, sitting in a wagon on the railroad track, trying ineffectually to jog up his horse which had got tangled up in a cattle culvert and could not budge an inch. It is needless to say the old man was very drunk, and having mistaken the railroad for the highway, had reined his horse upon the railroad track, over which he had driven half a mile until he had got stuck in the culvert. 'Heigh, old fellow,' says the fireman, 'you came mighty near gettin' punched, did yer know it?' The old toper roused up and winked lazily, but finally hiccupped, 'I'se much obleeged to yer'—only that and nothing more. The hands helped the team out of its predicament, and the train moved on."

A WOMAN'S FREAK.

The Rochester *Union* says: "We have often noticed freaks of nature in human beings, and not a great while since noticed the strange conduct of a young girl in the Eighth Ward, who would bark at times, bite, and act in many respects like a dog. When she had the 'barking' fits, she could be heard for a long distance. The Thirteenth Ward has a case which surpasses this. A woman some thirty years of age, residing in McDonald avenue, performs some strange antics, running around on all fours like a frog. There are other peculiarities of that animal which she mimics, and makes herself a curiosity to some people and disgusts others. She has been thus afflicted for a long time, and there is not much question but what the trouble is permanent."

THE GIRLS WISCONSIN IS PROUD OF.

The Janesville (Wis.) *Gazette* says: "Mr. Stillman Greene, of Lake Koshkonong, has two daughters, strong, buxom lasses, who are not afraid of work, and can do as much of it as any two girls in the country. In their neighborhood lives an old bachelor, who evidently hasn't much faith in woman's pluck. He made a bet of six dollars with the two girls that the two could not chop a cord of wood in six days. The girls were not to be outdone by a bachelor, and they accepted the bet. They went to work, cut down the tree, and in seven hours chopped and corded one cord of white oak wood. The girls got the money from Mr. Bachelor, who probably by this time thinks that there are some women who can work and who have pluck and energy."

THE CENTENNIAL YEAR.

HOW IT WILL BE OPENED.

PREPARATIONS FOR AN INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH—HOW THE NEW YEAR WILL BE USHERED IN AT VARIOUS PLACES.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—Major Gen. Shaler, commanding the First Division N. Y. S. N. G.; Gen. Woodward, Adjutant General on Gov. Tilden's staff; George W. Wingate, Secretary of the American Rifle Team, and Gen. K. Knox, Chief of Ordnance on Gov. Tilden's staff, are in this city as an executive committee of the Rifle Association of New-York, trying to get ground for a rifle match at the Exposition. They require 1,000 yards for a match in which all the foreign teams are expected to join. Prizes reaching $25,000 in value are to be offered.

The applications received by the Centennial Commission for space for carriages, furniture, and household goods are so large that it has been found necessary to erect an annex to the main building, and the contract for this building has already been given out. In every case the award of space has been much less than the amount asked for, and in some cases the reduction has been very great.

WATERTOWN, Dec. 30.—Mayor Winslow has issued a proclamation recommending that the first day of the Centennial year be observed as a holiday, and its advent celebrated by the ringing of bells and the illumination of the city Friday night. All citizens are requested to display the national colors from their dwellings and places of business on Saturday. If the weather permits, the military and civic societies and the Fire Department will unite in a procession Saturday. The Mayor suggests that the day be characterized by hearty demonstrations of joy and gratitude, in remembrance of the kind providence who has kept us a nation for 100 years, and of the inestimable and manifold blessings thereby secured to the people.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The Post Office Department to-day authorized the Postmaster at Philadelphia to invite proposals for carrying hourly mails between the Philadelphia Post Office and the office to be established on the Centennial Grounds, the service to begin on the 1st of March and end on the 1st of November. Five mail wagons will be used, and they are to be prepared under the direction of the Philadelphia Postmaster, with the seal of the department, ornamentally displayed, on them. They will be drawn by fine horses, and be in charge of uniformed drivers.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 30.—The Committee of Arrangements for to-morrow night's celebration, having sent a request to Archbishop Purcell that the Cathedral chimes be rung at midnight, received the following reply: "Yes, let the bells of all our churches ring out on the midnight air the gratitude of a nation of freemen for the natal day of a new year of civil and religious liberty; and let the fervent prayer ascend to heaven that the blessings proclaimed 100 years ago may last until time shall be no more."

MIDDLETOWN, Dec. 30.—The Middletown Trustees have ordered the church bells to be rung, and locomotive and factory whistles blown, in honor of the advent of the Centennial year. The churches will have open services from 11 to 12 o'clock, and will be illuminated until 1 o'clock. There will be bonfires, illuminations, fireworks, and a torch-light procession of 100 horsemen.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—Mayor Stokley has issued a proclamation requesting citizens to illuminate their houses and display flags to-morrow and Saturday evenings, and announcing that the State-house bell will be rung one-half hour, commencing at midnight to-morrow. All churches having bells are requested to ring them at the same time.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 30.—Arrangements have been completed for a grand midnight celebration here to-morrow night. All the military, firemen, and civic organizations will parade. A salute of 100 guns will be fired, all the bells of the city rung, public and private buildings illuminated, and the streets lighted by bonfires.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Dec. 30.—Mayor Warder has issued a proclamation asking the citizens of this place to celebrate the advent of the Centennial year in a patriotic manner. A national salute will be fired and bells rung, and a general illumination will take place at midnight to-morrow.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—A dispatch says the Centennial Committee recently appointed by Gov. Peck to take action in having the State represented at the Centennial Exhibition will request that the Legislature be assembled in special session in order to vote the necessary appropriation.

NEWARK, Dec. 30.—Great preparations are being made here for ushering in the Centennial year. The church bells will be rung at midnight, and a salute of 100 hundred guns fired. At the Rink a grand jubilee will be held, with music, addresses, and a parade of the Centennial Guard.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 30.—Mayor Payne, of this city, has issued a proclamation recommending that all the citizens join in welcoming in the Centennial year. All the public buildings will be illuminated to-morrow night, and bells will be rung and a salute of 100 guns fired.

GETTYSBURG, Dec. 30.—Gettysburg will celebrate the beginning of the Centennial year by a salute fired from Cemetery Hill, a general ringing of the bells, and an illumination on Friday night at 12 o'clock.

WORCESTER, Dec. 30.—Worcester will celebrate the advent of the Centennial year by a general illumination of dwellings and stores and an artillery salute at midnight.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 30.—The advent of the Centennial year will be celebrated here by a large mass-meeting, concert, parade, &c.

NEW-LONDON, Dec. 30.—The Centennial year will be ushered in here by ringing of bells, firing of cannon, illuminations, and music.

BENNINGTON, Dec. 30.—This old historic town will fire a midnight salute and ring her church bells to-morrow night.

BEST HOLIDAY GIFT.

The latest device in machine-sewing is the "NEW AUTOMATIC SEWING-MACHINE," which is creating quite a sensation in the market. No better gift can be selected for mother, wife, sister, or friend. No special discounts offered to tempt purchasers, but perfect approbation and delight guaranteed to the possessor. Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine Company, No. 658 Broadway, New-York.—*World.*

FOR NEW-YEAR PRESENTS.

Colgate & Co., perfumers, invite attention to a select assortment of fine perfumery, put up in neat and tasteful boxes, appropriate for presents. For sale by dealers in fancy goods and toilet articles, and at their office, No. 55 John street.—*Mail.*

"For the Blood is the Life."

See Deuteronomy, xii:23. The blood being the source from which the system is built up, and from which we derive our mental as well as physical capabilities, how important that it should be kept pure! If it contain vile, festering poisons all organic functions become enfeebled. Settling upon important organs, as the lungs, liver, and kidneys, the effect is most disastrous. Hence it behooves all to keep their blood in a perfectly healthy condition, and more especially does this apply at this particular season of the year than at any other. No matter what the exciting cause may be, the real cause of a large proportion of all diseases is bad blood. Now, Dr. PIERCE does not wish to place his GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY in the catalogue of quack patent nostrums by recommending it to cure every disease, nor does he so recommend it; on the contrary, there are hundreds of diseases that he acknowledges it will not cure; but what he does claim is this, that there is but one form of blood disease that it will not cure, and that disease is cancer. He does not recommend his Discovery for that disease, yet he knows it to be the most searching blood-cleanser yet discovered, and that it will free the blood and system of all other blood poisons, be they animal, vegetable, or mineral. The Golden Medical Discovery is warranted by him to cure the worst forms of skin diseases, as all forms of blotches, pimples, and eruptions; also all glandular swellings, and the worst form of scrofulous and ulcerated sores of the neck, legs, or other parts, and all scrofulous diseases of the bones, as white swellings, fever sores, hip joint, and spinal diseases—all of which belong to scrofulous diseases.

CONFIRMED.—HIP-JOINT DISEASE CURED.

W. GROVE STATION, Iowa.

Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: My wife first became lame nine years ago. Swellings would appear and disappear on her hip, and she was gradually becoming reduced and her whole system rotten with disease. In 1871 a swelling broke on her hip, discharging large quantities, and since that time there are several openings. Have had five doctors, at an expense of $125, who say nothing will do any good but a surgical operation.

July 16, 1873, he writes thus: My wife has certainly received a great benefit from the use of your Discovery, for she was not able to get off the bed, and was not expected to live a week when she commenced using it a year ago. She has been doing most of her work for over six months. Has used twenty bottles, and still using it. Her recovery is considered as almost a miracle, and we attribute it all to the use of your valuable medicine. I can cheerfully recommend it as a blood purifier and strength restorer. J. M. ROBINSON.

Golden Medical Discovery is sold by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

THERE IS A TIDE in the affairs of men which if taken at the flood leads to fortune! Young men who would profit from this celebrated quotation, "to be led to the altar perchance," will avail themselves of the high tide for the ensuing New Year's calls by obtaining forthwith the nattiest HAT in the City from DOUGAN the Hatter, No. 100 Nassau street.—*Advertisement.*

"Drink Pure or Taste Not."

Pure liquors exhilarate, adulterated liquors intoxicate. Those who intend offering liquor to New Year's visitors should weigh well these truisms, and buy the liquors desired of DAVIS, No. 16 Vesey st., who sells only pure articles. Try him.—*Advertisement.*

GOOD SOUND SHERRIES for $3 50 to $7; do. Ports, Maderias, Catawba, (native,) $2 per gallon; S. O. P. Brandy, $7; fine Irish, Scotch, and American Whiskies, Old Rums, &c. H. B. KIRK & Co., No. 69 Fulton st. and No. 709 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

Caution.

UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20, 1875.

To prevent any misapprehension on the part of the public, the undersigned hereby certify and announce that no other CATALOGUE or GUIDE-BOOK of the International Exhibition of 1876, containing advertisements, other than the Official Catalogue published and sold by the "Centennial Catalogue Company," and of which S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. *are exclusive advertising agents, will be permitted to be sold within said Exhibition grounds during the continuance of the Exhibition.*

(Signed) A. T. GOSHORN,
Director General U. S. Centennial Commission.
JOHN WELSH,
President Centennial Board of Finance.

Humphrey's Witch Hazel Gives Perfect satisfaction. It is pure, clear, and has twice the strength and curative powers of any extract Hamamelis, or Witch Hazel, ever made. Used by everybody. Sold by all dealers, and at wholesale and retail, at No. 46 Vesey st., New-York.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. No branch offices. Card Engravers, Label and Job Printers, Stationers, &c.

Everdell's, 302 Broadway.—Elegant boxes Note Paper for presents, weddings, visiting cards, monograms, &c.

A distressing Cough can be cured by using WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. 50c. and $1.

Gentlemen will find the most stylish and elegant dress HATS at ESPENSCHEID'S, 118 Nassau st.

MARRIED.

ADENAW—ARTHUR.—On Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1875, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by Rev. Joshua Weaver, JULIUS KARL ADENAW, of Aix-la-Chapelle, Prussia, and LOUISA CASWELL ARTHUR, daughter of John B. Arthur, of this City.

LAFFORD—RUSSELL.—At the residence of Samuel P. Russell, Esq., Dec. 28, 1875, by Rev. George S. Baker, Rector of St. James' Church, Batavia, JOHN D. LAFFORD, of New-York, to SUSIE M. RUSSELL, of East Pembroke, N. Y.

McCALLUM—BEAVERS.—At their residence at Flatbush, Long Island, by Rev. William Mikels, of the Baptist Church, Wednesday, Dec. 29, NEIL McCALLUM to MARY, youngest daughter of Jesse Beavers, Esq., all of New-York.

DIED.

ALVORD.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 30, MARY A., wife of Charles F. Alvord.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 2, at 2:30 o'clock, at Holy Trinity Church, Harlem, corner Fifth av. and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth st.

BROWN.—At Tottenville, Staten Island, on Wednesday morning, MARY JANE BROWN.

Her remains will be taken to Portchester for interment on Friday, Dec. 31. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 10:10 A. M.

BRUHL.—SAMUEL BRUHL, suddenly, at his residence, No. 331 West 34th st., aged 48 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, the 31st inst., at 9:30 A. M.

BACKUS.—At Newtown, Long Island, Tuesday, Dec. 28, after a long and painful illness, ELIZA A. BEETHAM, beloved wife of Ascan Backus, in the 52d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, 31st inst., at 12 M., at her late residence, and 1 P. M. at the Reformed Church, Newtown, without further notice.

COLVILL.—Suddenly, of disease of the heart, at the Delaware Water Gap, on Wednesday, Dec. 29, JOHN COLVILL, of this City, in the 61st year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CUPPIA.—On Wednesday, Dec. 29, of typhoid pneumonia, Ada Walling, beloved wife of Henry A. Cuppia, in the 21st year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, north-west corner of Fourth av. and Twenty-second st., this day (Friday), at 12 M. Her remains will be taken to Keyport, N. J., for interment.

DU BOIS.—In this City, Dec. 29, 1875, JOHN DU BOIS, in the 73d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Dec. 31, at the "Home," No. 487 Hudson st., at 11:45 A. M., and at St. Luke's Church, adjoining, at 12 o'clock. The body will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

DAVIS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 29, 1875, BENJAMIN W. DAVIS, in his 78th year.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Jan. 2, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 14 Willow st., Brooklyn.

HOFFMAN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 29, FRANK, infant son of O. Curtiss and Matie D. Hoffman, aged 5 months and 2 days.

☞ Hudson, N. Y., papers please copy.

JACOBS.—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 28, EMMA, widow of Joseph Jacobs, in the 59th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, 31st inst., at 10 A. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Edward A. Price, No. 353 W. 32d st.

☞ Philadelphia and San Francisco papers please copy.

MILES.—In this City, on Dec. 28, Mrs. ANN MILES, in the 84th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, William Miles, No. 229 Henry st., on Friday, Dec. 31, at 11 A. M.

ROBINSON.—Suddenly, at Washington, D. C., on Dec. 25, KATE ISABEL, youngest daughter of Priscilla S. and the late William P. Robinson, aged 17 years and 10 months.

Funeral from the residence of her mother, No. 96 4th av., Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 31, at 2 P. M.

SHARP.—At Charleston, S. C., Dec. 23, 1875, JOHN SHARP, M. D., only son of Jacob and Mary Sharp, of Cherry Valley, N. Y.

Funeral at Cherry Valley Dec. 28.

STOUTENBURGH.—At Schooley's Mountain, N. J., Wednesday, Dec. 29, MARY E. V., wife of Rev. L. J. Stoutenburgh.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral at the house of her mother, Mrs. J. F. Voorhees, in Morristown, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WOOD.—On Thursday evening, Dec. 30, in Brooklyn, SARAH H. WOOD, daughter of the late Jeremiah Wood, of Huntington, Long Island, aged 74 years.

Funeral services at the house of her niece, Mrs. M. Arrowsmith, No. 236 Degraw st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. Remains will be taken to Huntington.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEW YEAR'S CALLS.

DENT'S KID GLOVES, $2 25,

AT WARD'S SHIRT STORES,

381 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE ST.

869 BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.

1,121 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH ST.

EXTRA SAMPLE TEAS, 38c. POUND!
36c. PER POUND FOR 6-POUND BOXES!
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST!
IMMENSE BARGAINS IN JAPANESE LACQUERED BOXES AND TRAYS!
PARKE'S, NO. 186 FRONT ST., NEAR FULTON.

WALTHAM WATCHES
FOR NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT AND LOWEST PRICES.
HOWARD & CO., NO. 222 5TH AV.
OPEN IN THE EVENING.

THE FOREIGN MAILS FOR THE WEEK ending Saturday, Jan. 1, 1876, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 3:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Wyoming, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 11 A. M., for Europe, per steamer China, via Queenstown; on Thursday, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Pommerania, via Plymouth and Hamburg; on Saturday, at 5 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Germanic, via Queenstown, and at 5 A. M. for Scotland, per steamer California, via Glasgow. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE BEST SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.

Long experience in the publication of THE TIMES has shown that no issue of this paper is more carefully read, or more popular in the family circle, than the Sunday edition. So well is this understood that all the leading dry-goods firms prefer to insert their heaviest advertisements in it, certain that they will be seen and read on that day by a larger number of the class of readers who make their best customers. The leisure of Sunday afternoons gives an opportunity for quiet reading, and the paper which is taken up after dinner is not put down till every item of interest in it has been thoroughly exhausted. It is well understood that on such occasions readers look for something more in their paper than brief news of the preceding day. The news paragraphs are looked through first, as much from habit as interest; and readers then turn to the literary and other columns of the paper for amusement or instruction. The Sunday edition of THE TIMES has always been made up with a view of meeting the special wants of its readers, and of being a welcome guest in every family. In the first place nothing is ever allowed to appear, either in its literary, news, or advertisement columns, which could offend the most refined, or which could not be read aloud in any circle. Then there are certain special features of the paper which make it of interest to a very wide class of readers. The

Household Column

is one of these. It contains something of interest for every department of the household; answers to correspondents on matters pertaining to domestic life; useful receipts, and other information for the kitchen and is generally a useful weekly compendium of information for all who have charge of household affairs. The

Original Stories,

by well-known authors, are a prominent feature of the Sunday edition. Some of the best recent stories of Bret Harte, William Black, Thomas Hardy, and other popular writers were written for and first published in this paper. The

Literary Selections

are carefully made from the best articles in magazine literature, and have always been a popular department of the TIMES. There is also a

Military Column,

containing all that is of interest to military men and the National Guard, with summaries of each week's doings at Creedmoor and other rifle ranges, which now occupy so large a share of public attention.

The Foreign Correspondence

is among the best of its kind, the writers being gentlemen of ability and prominence on the foreign press. The

Special Articles

which appear in the Sunday edition of the TIMES are always original and interesting, and are the work of men thoroughly posted on the subjects of which they treat. In addition to these special features, the Sunday edition of the TIMES contains all the domestic, foreign, and local news, and no pains or expense are spared to make it acceptable to the best and most intelligent classes of readers.

TRIPLE SHEET.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN AMERICA.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS DEALERS
PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE KING OF ITALY has conferred upon Dr. De Jongh the dignity of Officer of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, in recognition of his scientific researches into the nature and properties of cod-liver oil. Dr. De Jongh's light-brown cod-liver oil is sold in capsuled imperial half-pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., London. Sole agents for the United States, JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., New-York.

DO YOU FEEL THE NEED OF A TONIC that will promptly BUILD UP, INVIGORATE, VITALIZE, and REINFORCE the system, restore the Strength, Vigor, and Energy both of Body and Brain and make you feel like a new being? Then use WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA, the most perfect Vitalizing Tonic and Invigorator ever discovered. Keep up the Strength! Fortify the System! Sustain the Vital Forces and Powers! or, in other words, ASSIST NATURE! by using this famous Tonic. By so doing disease will be overcome, vigorous health will result, and life will be prolonged. This celebrated preparation of WINCHESTER'S is NATURE'S GREATEST ASSISTANT, and is extensively and regularly prescribed by all leading Physicians in all cases where a PURE and RELIABLE TONIC is indicated. Prices $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists. Sold by all druggists. No. 36 John st., New-York.

THIS FRIDAY AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK
CONTINUATION AND CLOSING SALE OF SEVRES CHINA, DRESDEN, CHOISY, AND MAJOLICA WARES,
Elegant JAPANESE PORCELAIN VASES, BRONZES, CLOCKS, superb Vases in Sevres and Pearl, Japanese Dinner Set, earthenware, now on exhibition at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, to be sold THIS AFTERNOON. The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

ALBERT SMITH, DEALER IN THE FINEST Beef and Mutton brought to New-York. Also, in the best Poultry, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, Fish, Oysters, &c. No. 516 6th av., one door below 31st st.

HIMROD'S CURE—UNEQUALED FOR ASTHMA, CATARRH, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, and COMMON COLDS. Try it. Sold by all druggists. $1; wholesale depot, No. 112 Chambers st. P. O. Box 2,430.

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Reprinted from the

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With an Introductory by

REV. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D.,

Editor in Chief of the CHURCH JOURNAL.

AUGUST BRENTANO,

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III.—ALEXANDRIA AND ITS LIBRARIES.
IV.—A BACHELOR ON WOMAN'S RIGHTS.
V.—OUR NATIONAL PRESENT-DAY PHILOSOPHERS.
VI.—COLONIAL PAPER-MONEY.
VII.—THE ELDER STRUVE AS AN ASTRONOMER AND MATHEMATICIAN.
VIII.—THE PHŒNICIANS AND THEIR VOYAGES.
IX.—OUR CLASSICAL AND SCIENTIFIC HIGHER TEACHING.
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XI.—APPENDIX—INSURANCE, GOOD, BAD, AND INDIFFERENT.
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WE HAVE A GREAT MANY VALUABLE BOOKS LEFT WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT ALMOST ANY PRICE, AS WE ARE ABOUT TO MOVE, AND ARE RETIRING ENTIRELY FROM THE RETAIL BUSINESS. CALL AT NO. 677 BROADWAY.

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67,782 MAGNIFICENT HOLIDAY BOOKS AT OUR PRICE.
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50,000 GIFT BOOKS AT 50c. EACH.
LEGGAT BROS., 3 Beekman st., opp. new Post Office.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Thursday, Dec. 30, 1875.

COFFEE—A very slow trade has been reported in b[ags] at irregular prices; 2,300 bags by the Mary Rice, at Baltimore, sold on private terms....Other kinds, dull and unsettled....Stock of Rio and Santos here, 103,185 bags, and at the outports, 91,223 bags, with 91,400 bags afloat and loading for the United States.... The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 38,590 bags and 81,930 mats, the latter including 72,476 mats Java, 9,454 mats Singapore, 20,393 bags Maracaibo, 12,020 bags Macassar, 1,901 bags Savanilla, 1,300 bags St. Domingo, 904 bags Jamaica, 898 bags Laguayra, 385 bags Porto Rico, 383 bags Ceylon, 370 bags Costa Rica, and 126 bags Mexican....We quote invoices (nominally) thus: Rio, good ordinary, 16½c.@16¾c.; fair, 17⅜c.@18c.; good, 18¼c.@18½c.; prime, 18¾c.@19c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16½c.@19¾c., gold; Santos, fair to good invoices, 17½c.@18½c.; Java invoices, 25c.@27c.; Maracaibo, 18½c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 18½c.@20c.; Savanilla, 18c.@20c.; Mexican, 18c.@19c.; Macassar, 20c.@22c.; Ceylon, 19c.@21c., Jamaica, 18c.@19½c., and San Domingo, 16c.@16½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been quoted steady for early delivery, on a moderately active trade, mostly for export....Ordinary now quoted at 10¼c.; Low Middling, 12 11-16c.@12 15-16c.; Middling, 13¼c.@13 7-16c. ⅌ lb....Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 2,049 bales, (of which 1,069 bales were on last evening,) including 1,364 bales to shippers, 617 bales to spinners, and 68 bales to speculators. Of the sales 200 bales were to arrive....And for forward delivery business has been fair at partially improved prices....Sales have been reported since our last of 17,100 bales, (of which 3,600 bales were on last evening and 13,500 bales to-day,) with 600 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with December options closing at 13⅛c.@13 5-32c.; January, 13 5-32c.@13 3-16c.; February, 13 11-32c.; March, 13 19-32c.; April, 13 27-32c.; May, 14 1-32c.@14 1-16c.; June, 14¼c.@14 9-32c.; July, 14 13-32c.@14 15-32c.; August, 14½c.@14 9-16c., showing an advance of 1-32c.@1-16c. on the five earlier months, and steady on the later months.... The receipts at this port to-day were 3,807 bales, and at all the shipping ports were 34,800 bales, against 33,385 bales same day last week; and for the week, 149,142 bales, against 167,403 bales last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 2,303,062 bales, against 2,096,623 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year.... Consolidated exports (five days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 38,608 bales; to the Continent, 15,897 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 137,013 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 791,880 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very limited request and quoted generally easier in price. Bids on export account have been reduced 10c.@15c. ⅌ bbl. Holders, however, have been unwilling to make important concessions. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,700 bbls., of all grades, including unsound lots at $4@$5 65, mainly at $4 50 and $5; very inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3 25@$4, mainly at $3 50@$3 80; poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4 10@$4 60, chiefly at $4 25@$4 40; inferior to choice Extra State, $4 85@$5 35, chiefly at $5 15@$5 35; choice to fancy do., $5 35@$5 85; City Mills Extra, $5 10@$6 75, chiefly at $5 90@$6 20; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 80@$5 40, chiefly at $5 10@$5 35; round-hoop Ohio at $4 80@$5 35 for small lots and lines; very poor to very choice Minnesota Extras, plain, $5 15@$7 50, and patent at $6 50@$9 50; Western trade and family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, $5 40@$7; fair to very choice Western trade and family Extra, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, at $5 35@$7; Western White do., Extras, $5 65@$8 50; St. Louis Extras, $5 65@$8 75, with very fancy do. at higher figures; Extra Genesee, $5 75@$7 ⅌ bbl. Included in the sales have been 4,300 bbls. shipping stock, part City Mill, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been lightly dealt in, and has been quoted a shade lower, closing weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 830 bbls., in lots, at $4 20@$4 60 for inferior to choice Superfine; $4 80@$6 40 for very poor to choice shipping Extras; $6 50@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras.... Rye Flour has been in moderate demand at unaltered figures....We quote at from $4 35@$5 50 for poor to very choice Superfine. Sales, 265 bbls., chiefly at $5 30@$5 50 for Superfine, part to arrive soon.... Corn-meal has been moderately sought after at from $3 10@$3 50 for poor to choice Yellow Western; $3 10@$3 50 for White do.; $3 30@$3 65 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $3 90@$3 95 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 1,070 bbls., including 500 bbls. Yellow Western, to arrive, at $3 25. ....Corn-meal, in bags, inactive at $1 15@$1 75 for poor to very choice, ⅌ 100 lb....Buckwheat Flour has been slow of sale within the range of $2@$2 60 for very poor to fancy State and Pennsylvania, ⅌ 100 lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very quiet since our last, with prices quoted barely steady in most instances. The export inquiry has been limited, notwithstanding the weaker range of ocean freights. The depression and irregularity in Gold and Foreign Exchange has been against the outward movement. Millers have been unwilling to operate to any considerable extent at ruling figures. Holders of strictly prime Spring and Red and Amber Winter, however, have been reserved in their offerings of supplies, and claiming full prices. Sales have been reported since our last of only 41,000 bushels at $1 07 for No. 3 Chicago Spring, in store; $1 09 for No. 3 Milwaukee do., afloat; 97c.@$1, mainly at 98c. for inferior and rejected Spring; $1 15@$1 20 for Mixed Spring; $1 25@$1 26 for about fair Red Western, car lots....A brisk demand has been reported for Corn at a sharp rise in prices, especially in the instance of new Mixed Western, (New-York inspection,) which advanced fully 2c.@2½c. ⅌ bushel. Old Mixed Western was also quoted about 1c. a bushel dearer, and strong at the close. The inquiry for new was mainly for home trade account; and for old, chiefly on speculative account for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 131,000 bushels, at 66c.@68c. for new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, closing at 68c. for choice, afloat; 59c.@60c. for "no grade" new Mixed Western, New-York inspection; 67c., in part, for new White Southern; 66½c.@68c. for new Yellow Western; 73c.@74c. for prime old Mixed Western, closing at 74c., afloat; 72c. for do., in store, (40,000 bushels, reported as for export;) 74c., in part, for prime old Yellow Western....Rye has been very quiet. Prime to choice held above the views of buyers. Prime State quoted at 95c.; prime Canada, in bond, nominally at 90c., (with much higher rates, however, claimed for equal to full boat-loads to arrive,) and fair to prime Western at 87c.@90c. ⅌ bushel....Barley has been quite dull and quoted irregular in price. Sales have been made of 12 car-loads of Canada at $1 12@$1 16; and, rumored, of a boat-load of No. 2 Bay at $1 20, but rumor without confirmation....Barley-malt has been in slack demand within the (nominal) range of $1 25@$1 45 for fair to very choice Canada, cash and time; $1 15@$1 30 for four-rowed State, (cash and time,) and $1@$1 15 for two-rowed do. Only a few car lots of State reported sold, part at $1 12 for two-rowed.... Canada Peas have been inactive, with prime, in bond, quoted nominally at $1 02@$1 03....Buckwheat has been quite dull, with State quoted barely steady at 60c. ⅌ bushel; 2 car-loads reported sold at this price....Oats have been fairly active, with strictly prime quoted steady; most other kinds easier and irregular in price. Dealings mainly in Mixed Western. Sales have been reported since our last of 45,000 bushels at 49c. for strictly prime Mixed Western, called Milwaukee, (20 car-loads,) afloat; 44c.@48c. for poor to very good Mixed Western, car lots, mostly at 44c.@45c., afloat; 47c.@48c. for Mixed State, 47c.@50c. for White Western, 47c.@49½c. for poor to good White State, and 47½c. for No. 2, New-York inspection, (5 car-loads.) Also 20,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago, first half of January delivery, at 48c. ⅌ bushel....Clover-seed firm, with sales reported of 140 bags choice State, at 13⅜c.@13½c. ⅌ lb....Feed has been in moderate request, chiefly in a jobbing way, within the range of $19@$25, as extremes, with the main dealings reported at $19@$22 50 ⅌ ton.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite dull and nominally unchanged in price for early delivery. Sales for early delivery have been reported of only 100 bbls. new Western Mess at $20 90, quoted at $20 90@$21. ....Western Prime Mess quoted at $19 50; City do., $21 75; Extra Prime, $16 ⅌ bbl....And for forward delivery, of Western Mess, sales were made of 250 bbls., December options, at $20 65, closing at $20 65@$20 75, with January option quoted at $20 40; February option at $20 60; also 250 bbls., March, at $20 75 ⅌ bbl. ....Dressed Hogs have been more sought after and quoted higher, with City quoted at 8⅞c.@9⅜c. for heavy to light; Pigs at 9½c.; Western at 8½c., (at which price two car-loads Western were reported sold.)....Cut-meats have been quoted about steady, but slow of sale....Sales have been reported of 15,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 11½c.@12c. for 12 to 11 lb. averages, and sundry small lots of City bulk stock within our range....Also 50 tcs. Western Pickled Hams, 13½ lb., at 12⅜c. ⅌ lb....We quote fresh Hams, in bulk, 11½c.@11¾c.; fresh Shoulders at 8c.; Pickled Shoulders at 8¼c.@8½c.; Smoked Shoulders at 9½c.; Pickled Hams at 12½c.@13¼c.; Smoked Hams at 14c.@15c.; Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 10¼c.@12¾c....Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., at 8¼c. for prompt and 8c. for January deliveries....Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., 13 lb. average, quoted at 12⅜c.@12½c....Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., at the West, 7c.@7⅛c....Bacon has been very quiet, since our last, with City Long Clear quoted at 10¾c.; Western Long Clear at 10⅝c. Sales, 125 bxs. City Long Clear at 10¾c....Western Long and Short Clear, prompt delivery, quoted at 11c.@11⅛c., and for January and February delivery quoted at 11c....And for Western delivery, Long Clear quoted at 9⅞c.; Short Clear at 10⅜....Western Lard has been less active, and quoted a shade easier in price, closing weak. ....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 300 tcs., to refiners, at 12⅞c., closing at 12 3-16c.@12⅞c.... And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, sales have been made of 250 tcs., seller January, at 12⅞c.; 2,000 tcs., February, at 13 1-16c.; 750 tcs., March, at 13 3-16c....City Lard has been rather quiet, with sales reported of 160 tcs. City Steam at 12¾c., and small lots of No. 1 do. at 12⅜c. ⅌ lb....Refined Lard has been inactive, with only small lots reported sold for the Continent at 13⅛c., and small lots for West Indies at 12½c. ⅌ lb....A very slow trade has been reported in Beef on the basis of our quotations, ranging from $12@$12 50 for Extra, and $11@$11 50 for Plain Mess; $15 50@$16 50 for Packet, ⅌ bbl....And Tierce Beef thus: Prime Mess, $23; India Mess, $25; City Extra India Mess, $31 50@$32 50....Beef Hams dull at $21 50@$22 50 for Western; sales 50 bbls....Butter has been comparatively quiet and generally quoted weak in price; choice to fancy wanted for local use at full rates. We quote from 23c.@32c. for ordinary to prime State, with choice to fancy quoted at 33c.@35c.; 14c.@34c. for very poor to fancy Western, and 20c.@25c. for fair to very choice Rolls....Cheese has been in light request at essentially unaltered rates. We quote on the basis of from 10c.@13¼c. for good to fancy State Factory, (the latter offered with reserve,) and 8½c.@12c. for good to fancy Ohio do.... Eggs have been in limited request at 28c.@32c. for fair to fancy fresh stock, and 24c.@26c. for limed.... Tallow has been quoted steady, with sales of 60,000 lb. prime at 9 15-16c.@10c., and 75 bbls. do. at 9 15-16c., with choice City quoted at 10c....Stearine in some demand, with prime Western, in tcs., quoted at 13¼c.; prime to choice City, 13¼c.@13⅜c.; sales, 100 tcs. choice Western at 13¼c.

SUGARS—Raw have been quiet at unchanged prices, refiners operating with reserve. Sales were made to-day of 210 hhds. and 112 bags, including 120 hhds. Centrifugal at 8¾c., 112 bags do. at 8⅝c., 60 hhds. Refining Porto Rico, in lots, at 7¼c.@8⅛c., and 30 hhds. Melado at 4¾c. And, last evening, 453 hhds. Melado at 4¼c.@5½c. ⅌ lb. We quote Fair Refining Cuba at 8c.; good do. at 8¼c.; prime do. at 8⅜c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅜c.@9c.; No. 12 Clayed Stock at 8⅝c.; Centrifugal Stock at 8⅜c.@9⅛c.; Manila, bags, 7⅜c.@8c.; Molasses Sugar, 6⅞c.@7¾c.; Melado, 4¼c.@6c....Refined Sugars have been in moderate demand, with Crushed quoted at 10⅞c.; Powdered at 10⅜c.@10½c.; Granulated at 10⅜c.@10½c.; Cut Loaf at 11¼c.@11⅜c.; A's at 9½c.@10⅛c.; Yellow at 8½c.@9⅜c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Very dull and quoted lower, with sales reported of only 50 bbls. at $1 15, and 40 bbls. at $1 14, ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A moderately active business has been reported in the line of berth freights at somewhat steadier rates. Room for Grain, Cotton, Flour, and Oil-cake most sought after. And in the way of charters, less animation has been reported, though shippers have had the advantage as to rates, especially on tonnage for Grain....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 2,900 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@11-32d. ⅌ lb.; 2,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; 400 tons Oil-cake at 25s.; 100 hhds. Tallow at 35s., and 20 tons Sperm Oil at 45s.; and, by steam, 1,050 bales Cotton at 13-32d.@7-16d. ⅌ lb.; 36,000 bushels Grain, including 16,000 bushels at 10d.@10½d. ⅌ bushel; and 20,000 bushels Corn at 10d. ⅌ 60 lb.; 8,000 bushels Grain (relet room) reported at 10c.@10½c. ⅌ bushel, and 450 pks. Provisions at 50s. ⅌ ton.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Dec. 30, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Joseph Meeks, Esq., Referee, James M. Miller sold one lot, 25 by 84.4, situate on East Seventy-ninth street, south side, 50 feet west of Fourth avenue, for $6,300, to J. C. Eno. Under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, William Kennelly sold a three-story and basement brick house, with lot 25 by 100, on East Forty-fifth street, south side, 100 feet west of Second avenue, for $6,284, to Peter Kerwer, plaintiff in legal action. The legal sale by Mr. Kennelly of a house and lot on Sylvan place, north-west corner of One Hundred and Twentieth street, was adjourned to Jan. 6. No other business was transacted.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

For to-day two sales are noticed, namely:

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. Monell, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lease of lot 20 by 97.2 by 20 by 98.6, on East Fifty-sixth street, north side, 154 feet east of First avenue, Goelet lease, dated May 1, 1870, term twenty years; ground rent, $240 per annum.

By Peter F. Meyer, mortgage sale, by order of Shepherd Knapp, of four lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Twenty-second street, south side, 100 feet east of Tenth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, DEC. 30.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 lot, East 79th st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of 4th av., 25x84.4 .... $6,300

By William Kennelly.

1 three-story and basement brick house and lot, East 45th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d av., lot 25x100 .... $6,284

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Dec. 29.

135th st., s. s., 185 ft. w. of 5th av., 100x99.11; also, 71st st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 8th av., 100x100.5; also, 8th av., n. w. corner 73d st., 52.2x100; Onderdonk Augevine and wife to William S. Jarvis	$75,000
63d st., s. s., 130 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x100.5; also, 63d st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x100.5; Mary Blesson and husband to Patrick S. Colton	....
Orchard st., n. e. corner High Bridge st., 62x95, 24th Ward; Margaret Q. Lennon and husband to Mary Coslow	7,000
Devoe st., s. w. corner 1st av., 25x205, 24th Ward; Margaret Q. Lennon and husband to Mary Coslow	1,000
56th st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th av., 25x100.5; Sarah J. Mead and husband to Joseph M. Cooper	nom.
Lewis st., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Delancey st., 25x100; Hugh McMahon to Marcella White	1,000
Perry st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 4th st., 20x94.7¼; also, Downing st., (Nos. 28 and 29,) ½ part of; John Nicol to Charles Hall	nom.
Gold st., (No. 102,) 22.10x54 along Frankfort; Joseph Pierson to Albert P. Condit	nom.
Gold st., (same property;) Albert Condit to Charlotte C. Pierson	nom.
Elizabeth st., e. s., (No. 236,) 17.2x88; William K. Peyton and wife to William Johnston	nom.
115th st., s. s., 4 lots; same to same	nom.
Norfolk st., w. s., 51.8 ft. n. of Delancey st., 26.6x19; Andrew Powell and wife to Bertha Levy	1,700
22d st., n. s., 156.3 ft. e. of 9th av., 18.9x98.8; Joseph Schultz to Rika Schultz	23,000
40th st., s. s., 283.6 ft. w. of 5th av., 18x98.9; Thomas J. O'Reilly and others to Cornelius O'Reilly	41,000
40th st., s. s., 301.6 ft. w. of 5th av., 18x98.9; same to same	38,500
40th st., s. s., 260 ft. w. of 5th av., 23.6x98.9; also, 40th st., s. s., 337.6 ft. w. of 5th av., 22.6x98.9; Cornelius O'Reilly to Thomas J. O'Reilly and others	nom.
Avenue A, w. s., 51.8 ft. n. of 19th st., 25.10x100; Martin L. Townsend, Referee, to Elizabeth Spelman	10,100
57th st., s. s., 294.6 ft. w. of Lexington av., 20x100.5; Thomas Bruns and wife to George B. Chandler	35,000
32d st., n. s., 233.4 ft. w. of 6th av., 16.8x71; Elizabeth Rivers and husband to Charles J. Summerson	19,000
40th st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 8th av., 25x98.9; William E. Sturges and wife to Andrew Enste	1,000
32d st., n. s., 233.4 ft. w. of 6th av., 16.8x71; Charles J. Summerson to Richard Rivers	19,000
18th st., s. s., 319 ft. w. of 2d av., 18x80; Rutherford Stuyvesant and wife to Margaret S. Rutherford	nom.
85th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x104.4; John L. Sutherland, Referee, to John H. Riker	4,000

LEASES.

South-east corner of Prince and Mott sts., 10 years; Joseph H. Bearns to John Ryan; per year	$1,625
No. 43 Thompson st., store and basement, 3 years and 3 months; John Lerscher to Charles Tresch; per month	70

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, TO CLOSE UP TWO ESTATES,

Five lots, 94 feet on north side

55TH ST.,

100 feet west of Park av., adjoining new brown-stone houses, three 18 and two 20 feet lots, on very easy terms. Apply to office estate of William H. Raynor, No. 1,300 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

PARTIES WISHING TO EXCHANGE PROPerties will do well to call on us; we deal in first-class property only; we offer for sale or exchange elegant villas, improved farms, well rented City property and unincumbered, well located lots; we buy and sell mortgages, insurance stocks, and miscellaneous securities, obtain loans, &c.; all orders promptly attended to. Principals only need call or address. E. A. CONDIT & CO., No. 152 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—THE FULL size brown-stone house No. 59 5th av., in perfect order; possession immediately. Apply to WILLIAM H. GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau st.

A COTTAGE, BELOW COST, IN GOOD ORDER, with modern improvements. Address JAMES L. PARSHALL, Morrisania, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, [$1,]800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

A VERY DESIRABLE, MODERATE SIZE, beautifully furnished house, No. 66 West 35th st., will be rented for the Winter, or until June or December next, at a moderate rent, to a private family only, if taken within ten days. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

DWELLING HOUSE TO LET—A FOUR-story and basement high-stoop house, No. 47 West 12th st., in perfect order; rent, $1,800 per annum. Apply to F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 40 Wall st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to GEORGE JONES, *Times Office.*

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

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The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

HORSE BLANKETS, SLEIGH BELLS, and carriage robes in large stock. HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

TO RENT—PART OF A PRIVATE STABLE. APPLY at No. 122 West 18th st.

ICE-CREAM.

ROWAN'S ICE CREAM,

REDUCED IN PRICE BUT NOT IN QUALITY, from 25 cents to 40 cents per quart, according to quantity ordered. CHARLOTTES, two dozen and over, 72 cents. DEPOTS, Nos. 334 and 742 6th av.

J. FUSSELL & SONS,

ICE CREAM,

12 Bible House, opposite Cooper Institute, New-York

STORAGE.

A.—STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, baggage, mirrors, &c., at lowest rates, in separate rooms; buildings have every convenience, elevator, watchman. Furniture boxed and shipped to all parts. MICHALES & SON, Nos. 38, 40, and 42 Commerce st., near Bleecker.

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MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, NEW DESIGNS, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 [West] 18th st.

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LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

At the BREAKFAST TABLE it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat, Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the DINNER TABLE, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

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There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

The excellence of this Sauce having caused numerous imitations. The NEW LABEL bears a *fac simile* of the proprietors' signature,

Lea & Perrins

which is placed upon each bottle.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, NEW-YORK.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM D. MORGAN, CHARLES L. MORGAN, and ALFRED F. WALCOTT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 4,960.—Notice is hereby given to the bankrupts and to all creditors who are named in the schedules filed by said bankrupts, and all creditors who have proved their debts and all other persons interested, pursuant to an order of this court, dated December 13, 1875, that, upon my petition as Assignee of the estate of the above-named bankrupts, for direction to compound and settle the controversy between me as Assignee and Daniel Meyer, a debtor to said bankrupts, by the receipt of $3,000 in full satisfaction of all claims and demands against said Meyer, a hearing of the matters prayed for in said petition will be had at a meeting to be held at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, the 12th day of January, 1876, at 12 o'clock, noon, and you are required to then and there show cause, if any there be, why an order should not be passed by the court upon said petition authorizing such act on my part as Assignee, to wit: in consideration of the payment to me by said Daniel Meyer of the sum of three thousand dollars to release and discharge said Meyer of and from all claims and demands whatsoever vested in or belonging to said estate; and at said time and place proofs as to said matter will be taken by said Register.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS, Assignee.

TRACY, OLMSTEAD & TRACY, Solicitors and Counsel for the Assignee, No. 50 Wall street, New-York City.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. MALLORY and EDWIN L. BUTTERFIELD, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of H. Mallory and Edwin L. Butterfield, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALFRED D. BALDWIN, JR., bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of Alfred D. Baldwin, Jr., of East Orange, in the county of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., No. 663 Broad st., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal for said district.

Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD W. CONVERSE and JULIUS P. CONVERSE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 4,321.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Edward W. Converse and Julius P. Converse, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of January, A. D. 1876, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, (corner of Nassau street,) rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of December, 1875. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

d24-1aw3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL B. POTTER and CHARLES E. POTTER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Samuel B. Potter and Charles E. Potter, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 13th day of December, A. D. 1875.

N. P. STANTON, Assignee, No. 43 Wall street.

d17-1aw3wF*

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND County of New-York.—STEPHEN S. HOE, Plaintiff, vs. SARAH E. COOKE and JUSTUS COOKE, her husband, Eliza A. Mickle and John J. Mickle, The Eagle Condensed Milk Company, Patrick Fay, Barney Bartram, Ambrose Mygatt, and Abiah W. Palmer, as Receiver, &c., of the Eagle Condensed Milk Company, defendant.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 46 Pine street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 22, 1875.

A. V. W. VAN VECHTEN, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 46 Pine st.

The complaint in this action was duly filed as above on the 23d day of December, 1875.

A. V. W. VAN VECHTEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

o31-1aw6wF*

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON DEC. 28, 52D ST., A POCKET-BOOK. The owner will obtain it by addressing A. HORAN, No. 429 East 17th st.

LOST—WEDNESDAY EVENING, ROLL OF LAW papers. Finder will be rewarded by leaving them with GEO. R. JAQUES, 70 Astor House, Notary Public.

FOUND—ON THE 23D INST. IN MADISON AV., POCKET-BOOK containing money and an article of jewelry. L. A. ROCKWELL, No. 40 Eldridge st.

FINANCIAL.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, RAILROAD BONDS, AND OTHER CHOICE SECURITIES, PAYING 10 TO 12 PER CENT. INTEREST ALWAYS PROMPTLY PAID. THESE BONDS ARE SECURED BY A FIRST LIEN, AND ARE CONSIDERED THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE SECURITIES FOR PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,

NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 24 years.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Fairchance Iron Company, of Fairchance, Penn., for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, at the office of Messrs. Perkins, Livingston, Post & Co., No. 59 Liberty st., in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1876, at 1 P. M.

New-York, 20th December, 1875.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 WALL ST.,

execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,

EQUITABLE BUILDING, 120 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

THIS COMPANY PAYS SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

IT SECURES EVERY INVESTMENT BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

IT AFFORDS A SAFE AND TRUSTWORTHY MODE OF INVESTMENT FOR EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE D. MORGAN. HENRY A. HURLBUT.
HENRY B. HYDE. HANRY G. MARQUAND.
HENRY M. ALEXANDER. WILLIAM G. LAMBERT.
LOUIS FITZGERALD. JOHN J. McCOOK.
JAMES M. HALSTED. GEORGE H. STUART.
JAMES M. MORRISON. DANIEL DODD.
RICHARD IRVIN, JR. WILLIAM HENRY SMITH.
JOHN AUCHINCLOSS. WILLIAM SLOANE.
EDMUND A. SMITH. ALANSON TRASK.
WILLIAM MILES. ELBERT B. MONROE.
B. F. RANDOLPH.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, PRESIDENT.
HENRY A. HURLBUT, VICE-PRES'T

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT BONDS.

BROOKLYN CITY 7S, DUE IN 1904.
BUFFALO CITY 7S, DUE IN 1890.
ROCHESTER CITY 7S, DUE IN 1903.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. J., 7S, DUE IN 1895.
CINCINNATI 7.30S, DUE IN 1903.

ALSO, TOWN BONDS.

EASTCHESTER 7S, DUE IN 1883.
WESTCHESTER 7S, DUE IN 1885.
WEST FARMS 7S, DUE IN 1888.

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL A. MORAN,

NO. 40 WALL ST.

SECOND DRAWING.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1875.

The holders of the Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this company are hereby notified that by virtue of a clause therein, upon presentation at this office, the following described bonds will be paid off and retired on the 1st day of January, 1876, and interest on the same will cease from and after that date. The bonds so designated are numbered as follows:

131	1,214	2,897	4,604	6,802
220	1,280	3,000	4,788	6,840
291	1,300	3,003	4,877	7,150
293	1,391	3,207	4,893	7,206
351	1,400	3,201	4,894	7,264
394	1,545	3,373	5,000	7,362
484	1,637	3,379	5,064	7,410
592	1,716	3,383	5,066	7,602
594	1,793	3,395	5,069	7,634
597	1,800	3,400	5,442	7,910
713	1,893	3,500	5,501	7,970
742	1,898	3,508	5,628	8,105
762	2,327	3,601	6,046	8,129
794	2,597	3,975	6,184	8,203
893	2,677	4,099	6,203	8,302
912	2,788	4,191	6,353	8,408
921	2,792	4,244	6,387	8,579
1,096	2,849	4,297	6,601	8,699
1,127	2,877	4,501	6,699	8,707
1,180	2,893	4,546	6,764	8,786

In all cases where the bonds are registered they must be accompanied by an assignment in legal form to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, blanks for which will be furnished on application at this office. The company are prepared to pay any or all of said bonds, according to their tenor, together with accrued interest, to date of payment prior to 1st January next.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF CONSOL. STATE BONDS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, AUDITOR'S OFFICE, NEW-ORLEANS,

DEC. 9, 1875.

Notice is hereby given that in conformity with a resolution, adopted by the Board of Liquidation, the interest Coupons, on New Consol Bonds, maturing on the 1st of January, prox., will be paid, without rebate, at the Louisiana National Bank in this City, and at the banking-house of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., in New-York, on and after the 15th of December, inst.

CHARLES CLINTON, Auditor.

CHASE & ATKINS, BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT. GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York.

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers, PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA. DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS, NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 68 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1875.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE LA CROSSE and Milwaukee Railroad Company, Eastern Division, eight per cent. Extended Bonds: Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the terms of the extension, that the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company will take up said bonds, at par and accrued interest, on their presentation at the office of said company, No. 68 William st., in the City of New-York, on or after the 3d day of January next; and that interest on said bonds will cease on May 1, 1876.

JULIUS WADSWORTH, Vice President.

NORTH CHICAGO.

LINCOLN PARK 7 PER CENT. BONDS.

Population 75,000
Assessed value in 1874 .... $26,152,227
Total bonded debt $900,000

In view of the limited amount of these bonds remaining unsold, the Commissioners have authorized us to advance the price to 97½ and accrued interest.

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO., No. 59 Liberty st.

OFFICE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 WALL ST., CORNER WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1875.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to the 1st of January next are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

THE MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1875.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have levied an assessment of $1 per share on the preferred and common stock, payable at this office on or before Dec. 31. MORRIS H. SMITH, Assistant Secretary.

ELECTIONS.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876, from 12 M. to 1 P. M. B. E. WATSON, Cashier.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at this office, No. 11 Wall st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of January next. Polls open from 12 M. till 2 P. M. D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1875.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIVE directors, class expiring in 1876, and for three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January 1876, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank for election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held, at their banking-rooms, on TUESDAY, 11th January, 1876. Polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M. ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M. By order of the Board. C. N. BANTA, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1875.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS bank for the ensuing year, and for three inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 153 Bowery, on TUESDAY, 11th day of January, 1876. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order of the board. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

OFFICE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Central Petroleum Company for the election of Trustees, to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1876, at noon. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. LOUIS J. BELLONI, JR., Secretary.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 5th av., corner 23d st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876, between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M. O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company and for inspectors will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall st., on TUESDAY, the 11th January, 1876, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 10 o'clock P. M. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1875.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 11 proximo, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 196 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. G. M. HARD, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at its banking-rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray st., TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876. The poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election of two Trustees of the Maple Grove Cemetery Association will be held at the office of the Association, No. 504 3d av., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1876. Polls open from 2 to 3 P. M. CHAS. S. GOODWIN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS of the Eastern Dispensary in the City of New-York, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, 1876, in the Dispensary Rooms, No. 57 Essex st., Essex Market Building, at 7:30 o'clock. RUSSELL RAYMOND, Secretary.

MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 33 Wall st., on TUESDAY, the 11th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM H. COX, Cashier.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1875.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. E. WILLSON, Cashier.

MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876, from 12 M. to 1 P. M. A. GILBERT.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1875.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 201 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876. P. NOTMAN, Vice President and Secretary.

OFFICE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1875.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual cash dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the company was declared, payable on and after Jan. 13, 1876. Transfer-books will be closed until that date. WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEORIA, PEKIN AND JACKSONVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 73 BROADWAY.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1876, FROM the first mortgage bonds of the Peoria, Pekin and Jacksonville Railroad Company will be paid at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank. JOHN ALLEN, President.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1875.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND One-half per Cent. will be paid by this company, Jan. 20, 1876. Transfer-books close Jan. 3, and open Jan. 21, 1876. FRED'K H. GIBBENS, Treasurer.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 25, 1875.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1876, ON the bonds issued by the State of Michigan will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York. WM. B. McCRERY, State Treasurer.

GALVESTON, HOUSTON AND HENDERSON RAILROAD COMPANY OF 1871.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1876, on the mortgage bonds of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad Company of 1871, will be paid in gold by F. P. James & Co., No. 40 Wall st., New-York. T. W. PIERCE, President.

CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1875.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1876, FROM the bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company will be paid on and after Jan. 3 on presentation to J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Cedar st., New-York.

IOWA FALLS AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of Two and One-half per Cent. on the stock of this company has been declared, payable Jan. 1, 1876, at the office of the Treasurer, Sears Building, Boston, to stockholders of record Dec. 15. J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer. BOSTON, Dec. 15, 1875.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., (free from taxes,) has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 10, 1876. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

CANNELTON COAL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA.—The coupons of the bonds of the Cannelton Coal Company due Jan. 1, 1876, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York. J. TATNALL LEA, Treasurer.

SIOUX CITY AND IOWA FALLS TOWN LOT AND LAND COMPANY.—A dividend of Four per Cent. will be paid Jan. 1, 1876. J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer. BOSTON, Dec. 15, 1875.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1875.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this bank have this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1875.

The Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE per Cent., free of all tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after Jan. 5, 1876. Until that date the transfer-books will be closed. W. J. HARRIS, Acting Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE RIDGEWOOD INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, Dec. 30, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER Cent. is declared, payable Jan. 3, 1876, at the New-York office of this company, No. 170 Broadway. WM. A. SCOTT, Secretary.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1875.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876. J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, Dec. 29, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876. A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Jan. 3, 1876, until which date the transfer-books will remain closed. J. L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

SIOUX CITY AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of this company, due Jan. 1, 1876, will be paid at the National Park Bank, New-York. J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 5th av., corner 23d st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1875.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of Seven per Cent., free of taxes, has been declared by the Directors of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876. O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 644 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1875.

FIFTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of this institution have declared the fiftieth semi-annual dividend on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. per annum on sums over $2,000, payable on and after Jan. 17. Interest not withdrawn will remain as principal and receive interest the same as a deposit of Jan. 1, and will be entered on the pass-books whenever presented.

E. J. BROWN, President,
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

CORNER OF WALL AND BROAD STS., NEW-YORK Dec. 27, 1875.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Coupons; NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Coupons; SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Coupons, All due Jan. 1, 1876, will be paid on presentation at our office on and after that date. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1875.

THE COUPONS ON THE FIRST MORTgage Gold Bonds of this Company maturing Jan. 1, 1876, will be paid at the National City Bank. WM. E. DODGE, President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, HARLEM DIVISION, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. UPON the capital stock of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office, on the 3d day of January next. The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., Dec. 18, 1875, and open at 10 A. M., Jan. 4, 1876. C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1875. OFFICE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent., also an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent., is this day declared, payable on and after Jan. 1, 1876. Transfer-books closed from 20th inst. to Jan. 3, 1876, inclusive. D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BUFFALO, NEW-YORK, AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY, BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1875.

THE JANUARY INTEREST OF THE FIRST mortgage coupon bonds and the second mortgage registered bonds of this company will be paid on and after the 3d proximo at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York. The transfer books of the second mortgage bonds will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 20th instant, and reopen on the 3d January proximo. H. L. LYMAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 9 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1875.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, the Western Pacific Railroad Company, and the California and Oregon Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1876, will be paid in gold at the office of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau st. Holders presenting ten or more coupons will leave them for examination, in which case a receipt will be given and payment made on the following day. C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

OFFICE OF THE EMPORIUM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1875.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent., has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876. GEORGE ALGER, President. HENRY B. MEAD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1875.

The President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, Jan. 3, 1876. The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 8, 1876. ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., free of taxes, payable on the 3d of January next. The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the 3d proximo. GEO. W. PERKINS, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1875.

FORTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable, free of tax, on and after Jan. 3, 1876. The transfer-book will be closed from the 27th inst. until the 3d proximo. J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., payable, free of tax, on and after the third day of January next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed. A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the last six months, free of all taxes, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the 1st day of January next. The transfer-books will remain closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of coupons due Jan. 1, 1876, can send them in for examination, and checks in payment will be ready for delivery on the morning of the 31st inst. for all coupons received on or before the 30th. FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WELLS-FARGO & CO., No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1875.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable Jan. 15, 1876, at our office as above. The transfer-books will be closed Jan. 5 at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 17. THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Dec. 1, 1875.

THE INTEREST ON ILLINOIS STATE bonds, due the first Monday of January, 1876, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 3d to the 20th of January, inclusive. THOS. S. RIDGEWAY, State Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. has this day been declared, payable Jan. 3, 1876. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, Dec. 20, 1875.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE 1ST PROXIMO, of the North Missouri Railroad first mortgage bonds will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, on and after 3d January, 1876. B. W. LEWIS, JR., President.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Centum, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 3, 1876. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to Jan. 3, 1876. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of five per cent., free from tax, payable on and after 3d of January, 1876. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 5, 1876. R. B. FERRIS, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1875.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1875.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIrectors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, out of earnings of last six months, payable on 3d January next. The transfer-books will close 24th inst. till that date. ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 395 CANAL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876. A. C. MILNE, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876. W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1875.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer-book will be closed. GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1875.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 3, 1876. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1875.

FIFTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

A dividend of $15 per share of the capital stock of this bank will be paid on and after Jan. 3, prox. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF THE METROPOLIS, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable Jan. 3, 1876. The transfer-book will be closed from 28th inst. to 3d proximo. THEO. ROGERS, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next. Transfer-books closed until that date. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1875.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four (4) per cent., free from tax, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876. Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned, as Trustees and Receivers of the Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central Railway Company, in pursuance of an order of court, will pay on behalf of the said railway company, on presentation at the Gallatin National Bank, New-York City, the following-named interest coupons in arrear on mortgage bonds secured on portions of said company's railroad line, viz: Coupons due Jan. 1 and July 1, 1875, on ten per cent. bonds of Indiana Central Railway Company; coupons due Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, 1875, on income bonds of Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company; coupons due April 1, 1875, on seven per cent. bonds of Union and Logansport Railroad Company; coupons due May 1, 1875, on second mortgage bonds of Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company; coupons due July 1, 1875, on first mortgage bonds of Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company; coupons due July 1, 1875, on preferred first mortgage bonds of Columbus and Indianapolis Railroad Company; coupons due July 1, 1875, on common first mortgage bonds of Columbus and Indianapolis Railroad Company; coupons due July 1, 1875, on second mortgage bonds of Columbus and Indianapolis Railroad Company; coupons due Aug. 1, 1875, on seven per cent. bonds of Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1875.

JAMES A. ROOSEVELT,
WILLIAM R. FOSDICK,
Trustees, &c., and Receivers of Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

NOS. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1875.

At a regular meeting of the Trustees of the National Trust Company, held this day, the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. was declared from the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 3 proximo.

Transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 20.

J. C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND YONKERS FIRE INS. CO

NO. 100 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1875.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable Jan. 3, 1876. JOHN W. SIMONSON, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29, 1875.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this company will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopen on Monday, Jan. 17, next. A quarterly dividend of Two and a Half per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash on and after the 25th of January next, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 31st inst.

All dividends payable at this office, where blank orders for dividends can be obtained.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1875.

COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING BONDS, maturing Jan. 1, 1876, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 3, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., No. 52 William st., New-York: Chicago and Alton Railroad First Mortgage; St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Second Mortgage; Joliet and Chicago Railroad First Mortgage; Dubuque South-western Railroad Preferred First Mortgage; Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad First Mortgage; Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad First Mortgage; Columbia and Augusta Railroad First Mortgage; Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Consolidated Mortgage.

OFFICE OF THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 78 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1875.

THE INTEREST MATURING JAN. 1, 1876, on the bonds of this company, also on $3,000,000 Missouri State six per cent. bonds, known as "The Hannibal and St. Joseph Issue," will be paid on and after the 3d day of January, 1876, on presentation of the proper coupons, at the Bank of North America. JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer.

BLAIR TOWN LOT AND LAND COMPANY.—A dividend of Three per Cent. will be paid Jan. 1, 1876. J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer. BOSTON, Dec. 15, 1875.

MISSOURI VALLEY LAND COMPANY.—A dividend of Three per Cent. will be paid Jan. 1, 1876. J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer. BOSTON, Dec. 16, 1875.

MOINGONA COAL COMPANY.—A DIVIDEND of Three per Cent. will be paid Jan. 1, 1876. J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer. BOSTON, Dec. 24, 1875.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1875.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared the thirty first interest dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums remaining in bank Jan. 1, for the number of calendar months the same has been on deposit next previous thereto, payable on and after Friday, the 21st of January.

Interest not withdrawn will be credited as an original deposit and entitled to interest from Jan. 1, and will be entered on the depositors' books whenever presented. Deposits made on or before Monday, Jan. 10, will bear interest from Jan. 1.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Bank books in German, English, and French.

E. A. QUINTARD, Pres't, SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secy.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 3 CHAMBERS ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1875.

FIFTY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum has been declared, and will be paid on and after the 11th day of January on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1876.

Interest not called for will be credited and draw interest as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursday from 10 to 7. WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1875.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward and not exceeding $2,000, and of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all sums over $2,000, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be allowed to the depositors, and will be payable on or after MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1876, in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. By order of the Trustees. On and after Jan. 1, 1876, the interest allowed upon deposits exceeding $1,000 shall be one per cent. per annum less upon such excess of deposits than upon deposits of $1,000 and less, and no interest will be paid upon any excess of $3,000 of deposits.

SAMUEL T. BROWN, President.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK,

Bond st. and Bowery.

THIRTY-FIRST HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have directed that a semi-annual interest dividend at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum be allowed on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws and regulations of the bank, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1876, and if not drawn it will be credited and will be entitled to interest as principal.

All deposits made on or before MONDAY, Jan. 10, will date as from Jan. 1. HARRISON HALL, President.

J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 1 and 3 3d av., opposite Cooper Institute.

CHARTERED 1852. 45TH SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST.

THE TRUSTEES of this Bank have ordered that INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, out of the earnings of the past six months, be paid depositors on and after Jan. 15, 1876, on all accounts entitled thereto.

INTEREST not called for will be added to the account and draw interest from Jan. 1.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before Jan. 10 will be entitled to interest from the first of that month.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, CLARKSON CROLIUS, Vice Presidents.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1876.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of Five per Cent. on all sums over $500 and not exceeding $3,000, and payable on and after Jan. 17, 1876.

Deposits will not be received from any one depositor to an amount in excess of $3,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

W. R. VERMILYE, Vice President.
CLINTON GILBERT, Treasurer.
JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, Secretaries.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1875.

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Corner 4th av. and East 14th st.

The thirty-third semi-annual dividend, payable on and after Jan. 18, 1876, has been declared by the Board of Trustees on all deposits entitled thereto, viz: at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on sums of $5 to $2,000, and of Five per Cent. on sums of over $2,000. Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest from Jan. 1.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 10, will be entitled to interest from Jan. 1.

PHILIP BISSINGER, President.

THEO. E. BUEK, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN ST.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1875.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months, ending Jan. 1, 1876, payable on and after Jan. 17, 1876.

Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park place. Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upwards, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1876. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF Merchants' clerks and others, No. 20 Union place, corner of East 15th st.—Dividend to Jan. 1, 1876, payable Jan. 17, 1876, at following rates per annum, viz.: six per Cent. on sums of $5, and not exceeding $1,000, and Five per Cent. on larger sums.

A. GRACIE KING, President.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

Dec. 9, 1875.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 1, at 8 A. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 2 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
PARTHIA....WED., Jan. 5 | JAVA.......WED., Jan. 19
ALGERIA....WED., Jan. 12 | *RUSSIA.....WED., Jan. 26
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, VIA PLYMOUTH.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
FRANCE, Trudelle..........Saturday, Jan. 8
LABRADOR, Sanglier..........Saturday, Jan. 22
*PEREIRE, Danre..........Saturday, Feb. 5
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

STAR BALL LINE.
United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships,
Sailing regularly every month from WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro,
Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO.
NELLIE MARTIN, 3,000 tons.......Jan. 23, at 1 P. M.
JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons.......Feb. —
J. B. WALKER, 2,700 tons.......March —
When 23d falls on Sunday steamers sail the day previous.
These steamers are perfectly new, with all the latest improvements, having first-class passenger accommodations.
For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

INMAN LINE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CHESTER...Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1876, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, Jan. 8, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......Saturday, Jan. 15, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.......Saturday, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.......Tuesday, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN..........$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..........$28, Currency
Drafts issued at low rates.
For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CITY OF ATLANTA.......SATURDAY.......JAN. 1
GEORGIA.......WEDNESDAY.......JAN. 5
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
CANADA.......TUESDAY, Jan. 4, 9 A. M.
GREECE.......WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 3 P. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Egypt, Jan. 1, 8 A. M. | Spain, Jan. 15, 8 A. M.
Helvetia, Jan. 8, 1:30 P. M. | The Queen, Jan. 22, 1 P. M.
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
NEVADA..........Jan. 4, at 10 A. M.
IDAHO..........Jan. 18, at 10 A. M.
DAKOTA..........Jan. 25, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN..........Feb. 1, at 9:30 A. M.
WYOMING..........Feb. 8, at 3 P. M.
RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.
Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
CALIFORNIA.......SATURDAY, Jan. 1, at 8 A. M.
AUSTRALIA.......SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 1 P. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
SALIER...Thurs., Jan. 6 | HERMANN...Sat., Jan. 15
NECKAR...Sat., Jan. 8 | HOHENSTAUFFEN.Sat., Jan. 22
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold
Second cabin..........60 gold
Steerage..........30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Thursday, Dec. 30
STATE OF INDIANA..........Thursday, Jan. 13
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, Jan. 27
And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets $120. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to **AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents.**
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS..........TUESDAY, Jan. 4
CRESCENT CITY..........THURSDAY, Jan. 13
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River,
For Aspinwall.
COLON..........FRIDAY, Dec. 31
touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.
EXCURSION TICKETS
TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN,
Good till March, 1876, $351, gold.
Outward, only $221, gold.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
CITY OF PEKING..........Jan. 1
FROM SAN FRANCISCO for AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU SANDWICH ISLANDS.
Steam-ship ——..........Monday, Jan. 3
For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
MAGNOLIA, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Jan. 1, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 12 M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.
TYBEE, Capt. HOLMES, SATURDAY, Jan. 1, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 12 M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 6, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.
Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.
Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:
BIBDOO..........Jan. 8 | COLOMBO..........Feb. 5
NAVARINO..........Jan. 22 | OTHELLO..........Feb. 19
First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

SHIPPING.

FLORIDA LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.
Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.
Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.
For rates of freight or passage apply to
J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:
FOR KINGSTON, AUX CAYES, and JACMEL:
CLARIBEL..........Jan. 8.
FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE, COLOMBIA, ASPINWALL, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ANDES..........About Jan. 12.
ALPS..........Jan. 19.
Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Dec. 28
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, Dec. 30
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Jan. 6
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Dec. 28
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, Jan. 18
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 16 and Jan. 1 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.
For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Dec. 30, from Pier No. 18 East River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.
First-class passage to Fernandina..........$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville..........22 50
First-class passage to Augusta..........20 00
First-class to Albany..........22 50
Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.
For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.
STONINGTON LINE,
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.
The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M. Through tickets to principal New-England points at railroad depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE LINE, (direct.)
Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M. Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates. D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M. 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6:20 P. M.
For New Brunswick, 7, 8, and 11 A. M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 11 A. M., 3 and 5:20 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.
For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3 and 4:10 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.
For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4.05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.
6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M. 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Dec. 5, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 1:45 A. M.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.
6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.
Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at
7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.
1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A CUTTER, FITTER, AND PERFECT OPERATOR wants work on family clothing at $1 per day; can repair; Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 26 East 12th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, OR GENERAL House-work.—By tidy colored girls, with best of references; civil, obliging, competent, and useful young women, for City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, 138 6th av., over the drug store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; will be found obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 169 West 25th st., between 6th and 7th avs., ring second floor bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Protestant girl; good references. Can be addressed at No. 50 East 31st st., or seen there on Thursday afternoon and Friday morning.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT chamber-maid and seamstress; would wait on an invalid lady; willing and obliging; good City references. Call at No. 335 East 22d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR as first-class waitress.—By a Protestant girl, having two years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 111 West 37th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady, reliable girl, who understands her business in every branch; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has very best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY CAPABLE North of Ireland girl; has excellent references; understands everything about household matters; not afraid of work; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-rate cook, washer, and ironer; young, strong, and capable, with City reference; makes soups, desserts, &c.; City or country, but wants a place steady. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT, RESPECTABLE WOMAN who is a good cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; has very best reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY TIDY GERMAN girls, for City or country; understand all kinds of cooking or house-work; good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN as first-class cook in a private family or boarding-house; good reference. Call at No. 128 West 30th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; is an excellent pastry baker, thorough in all its branches; good City reference. Address M. L., No. 114 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN CITY OR country; understands the care of milk and butter; three years' reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 234 West 35th st., second floor, back.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two sisters, in one house; one as good cook and assist with washing; the other as chamber-maid and waitress, or are willing to do the work of a small family between them; both girls competent and obliging; no objections to the country; first-class City references. Apply at No. 347 East 17th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A GOOD plain cook, washer, and ironer, or would do the entire washing of a small family; City references. Address C. D., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A TIDY, COMPETENT, industrious girl; has excellent City references; is willing to perform her duties cheerfully. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT CANADIAN WOMAN as first-class cook; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking in a small private family; best reference. Call at No. 114 West 33d st., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A good cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 248 West 30th st., first floor, front room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS first-class cook, and is a good baker; will do the coarse washing; two years' reference. Call at No. 202 West 16th st., near 7th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker would like a few more engagements to go out by the day or week. Call or address for two days at No. 41 3d av.; ring third bell.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT German girl to do general house-work, or cook, washer, and ironer; has excellent reference. Call at J. Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.; notice name and address, and don't go in the wrong place.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL, a good cook and laundress, for general work; makes bread, biscuit, &c.; has five years' reference from last place, and wants a place to keep; City or country. Apply at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, WELL recommended, in a private family, City or country, to do general house-work; is willing and obliging; will go for moderate wages. Call at J. Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av. Notice name and address.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, FOUR years in her last place in City; is a good cook, excellent washer; willing, neat, and competent. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over the Russian Baths.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman; wishes to do house-work in a small private family, or will attend to children and do family sewing; wages moderate; City references. Call at No. 308 East 31st st., top floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON to do general house-work, wash in a small family, or chamber-work and washing; good City reference. Call at No. 315 West 20th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; will do general house-work or plain cook, wash, and iron; has good reference. Call or address for two days No. 152 West 28th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SMART, ACTIVE, INdustrious girl; is neat and tidy in her person and work; has good City reference. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL TO do house-work in a private family; thoroughly competent; prefers Norwalk, Conn., or the country; references. Call on or address S. V., 91 Attorney st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as laundress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 129 West 19th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; understands fluting; best City reference; no objection to do some chamber-work. Call at No. 248 West 30th st., first floor, front room.

MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS MAID to aged lady, or invalid, or grown children; is a good sewer; best City reference. Call at No. 112 West 19th st., near 6th av.

NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, AND CHAMBER-Maid.—By a young woman as first-class infant's nurse; can raise it on the bottle; would take care of growing children; good seamstress; excellent chamber-maid; country or City. Apply at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—A LADY IS ANXIOUS TO FIND A GOOD place for a competent nurse to take care of one or two children; she leaves as the lady has no further use for her. Apply, for three days, before 2 o'clock, at No. 286 5th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A thorough nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby brought up on a bottle, or growing children; four years' City reference; City or country. Call at No. 122 West 19th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS infant's nurse; fully competent of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth, or bringing it up on the bottle; best City references. Call at No. 149 West 39th st.

NURSE OR MAID.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTant as nurse or maid to a lady going South for the Winter; is a good seamstress; willing and obliging. Apply before 12 M. for two days at No. 15 East 24th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT INFANT'S NURSE, Protestant; capable of taking the entire charge; excellent City reference. Call at No. 330 East 39th st., first floor, back room.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG genteel girl; is a good nurse; can sew nicely; would do some chamber-work; can give good references. Call at No. 602 6th av.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A NEAT YOUNG GIRL, two years with last employer, to do waiting and chamber-work; makes salads, dressing, &c.; understands her duties as waitress thoroughly; has been accustomed to wear a cap; City or country. Call at No. 366 3d av., near 23d st.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Have DECIDED to CLOSE OUT at LARGELY REDUCED PRICES THEIR STOCK of
PARIS BON BONS
COMPOSED of CANDIED FRUITS and ORNAMENTED FRENCH CANDIES, in RICH SATIN SACKS and FANCY VELVET BOXES, just received DIRECT FROM PARIS.

ALSO, a LARGE LINE of
RICH AND ELEGANT PARIS FANS,
BRONZES IN GREAT VARIETY,
FANCY PAPER-WEIGHTS.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THIS CITY OF GUERLAIN, LUBIN, AND VIOLET CELEBRATED SOAPS, COLOGNES, EXTRACTS, TOOTH-PASTE, &c., &c.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING-CASES, WORK-BOXES, ALBUMS, WRITING-DESKS, FANCY BASKETS, &c., &c.

PARTICULARLY ADAPTED FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

JUST RECEIVED, a LINE of
LADIES' SILK HOSE,
BEAUTIFULLY EMBROIDERED.
ALEXANDRE'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES,
FANCY TIES, ELEGANT SASH RIBBONS.

An ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of REAL INDIA
CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.

PARIS and NEW-YORK READY-MADE
VELVET AND SILK DRESSES.

PARIS and BERLIN MADE
SACQUES, POLONAISE,
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WALKING-JACKETS, &c.

SEAL-SKIN SACQUES,
And the FINEST QUALITY of
FURS IN SETS.

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PARIS-MADE HATS,
By VIROT and OTHER CELEBRATED MODISTES.

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The ABOVE are OFFERED AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, A FIRST-class waitress; neat, willing, and a well trained servant; speaks good English. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over the Russian Baths.

MALES.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE middle aged Protestant man as butler or waiter in a quiet private family; best of City reference; would take a place to wait on New Year's Day. Address X., No. 108 West 18th st., up stairs.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN IN A PRIVATE family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and care of silver; good City references. Address W. H., No. 301 East 11th st.

BUTLER, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN, NATIVE OF England; has lived as head waiter and single-handed, experienced as above; good City reference given. Call or address G. L., No. 109 East 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, strictly temperate, as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands driving and the care of horses; has no objection to City or country; will be found both willing and obliging; has nine years' best reference. Address M. K., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who has been in his employ for six years; he is a thorough horseman; I will give all satisfaction to any one that will call on me. Address D. S. I., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN as cochman; understands the care of horses and is a good driver; will make himself useful; six years' excellent reference; country preferred. Address P. F., Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A SCOTCH Protestant; understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; willing and obliging, with City reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO CHILdren; has many years' good City reference; thoroughly understands his business, and will be found willing and obliging. Address Roberts, Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN OF LONG EXPERIence; perfectly qualified in all respects for that position; seven years in last employment; reason for leaving family gone to Europe. Call or address Harness Store, No. 20 West 13th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business and no mistake; has three years' reference from his late employer of the highest standing in this City. Address H. M., Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A RELIABLE AND TRUSTworthy man; thoroughly efficient in all his duties; first-class driver, and will take excellent care of his employer's property; undoubted references. Call or address J. M., No. 4 Sniffen court, 36th st., near 3d av.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN; MARried, with small family; either City or country, with thirteen years' best City references from present employer. Call on or address J. M., No. 784 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN AS COACHMAN in a first-class family; best of reference given. Apply or address T. K., No. 124 West 50th st., private stable.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MEchanical and architectural draughtsman; would work in employer's office when pressing business on hand and stay home the rest of the time. Address E. S., No. 132 Nassau st., Room No. 25.

GROOM AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A SINGLE man, Norwegian, a reliable, competent, sober, and useful man; left his place for no fault of his own; gentleman to be seen. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

NURSE, &c.—AN INVALID WANTING AN EXperienced male nurse, with medical qualifications, or a literary or a business companion, may address C. T., No. 248 East 30th st.; superior references for capacity and strict integrity.

ORGANIST AND CHOIR MASTER.
A position as above wanted by a young gentleman of energy and ability, pupil of English masters; thoroughly competent; good references. Address W., Windsor Hotel.

PORTER OR JANITOR.—AN ENERGETIC, INdustrious Swede, of thirty years, (ten in this country,) married, strictly temperate, and thoroughly trustworthy, wishes employment as porter or janitor, or in some situation where integrity and energy would be appreciated; first-class references. Call or address A. G., care of T. Holt, No. 300 East 86th st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

SALES LADY.—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN A CONfectionery store or paper or book store; is a good writer; has the very best of City references. Call at No. 112 West 19th st., near 6th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY IN the City, a Protestant middle-aged woman as chamber-maid and laundress, with good City reference also a Protestant English or Scotch woman as first-class cook. Apply with references, at Mrs. SANDERS' office, No. 49 3d av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, COPYRIGHT OFFICE, WASHINGTON.—No. 12,812, F.—To wit: Be it remembered, that on the 6th day of December, Anno Domini 1875, BANKS & BROTHERS, of New-York, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the title or description of which is in the following words, to wit: An Analytical and Practical Synopsis of all the Cases argued and reversed in Law and Equity in the Court for the Correction of Errors of the State of New-York from 1709 to 1847. By Ralph Lockwood. New-York: Banks & Brothers. 1875. The right whereof they claim as proprietors, in conformity with the laws of the United States respecting copyrights.
A. L. SPOFFORD, Librarian of Congress.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, COPYRIGHT OFFICE, WASHINGTON.—No. 12,810, F.—To wit: Be it remembered, that on the 6th day of December, Anno Domini 1875, BANKS & BROTHERS, of New-York, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the title or description of which is in the following words, to wit: Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of Errors of the State of Connecticut; prepared and published in pursuance of a statute law of the State by Thomas Day. Volume 1, second edition, with notes and references. New-York: Banks & Brothers. 1875. The right whereof they claim as proprietors, in conformity with the laws of the United States respecting copyrights.
A. R. SPOFFORD, Librarian of Congress.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, COPYRIGHT OFFICE, WASHINGTON.—No. 12,811.—To wit: Be it remembered, that on the 6th day of December, Anno Domini 1875, BANKS & BROTHERS, of New-York, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the title or description of which is in the following words, to wit: Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of Errors of the State of Connecticut; prepared and published in pursuance of a statute law of the State, by Thomas Day. Volume 2, second edition, with notes and references. New-York: Banks & Brothers, 1875. The right whereof they claim as proprietors, in conformity with the laws of the United States respecting copyrights.
A. R. SPOFFORD, Librarian of Congress.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING MORE rooms than they need, wish to let, with or without board, to a gentleman and his wife, or to four young men; first-class locality, and a first-class house; references exchanged. Address A. B. C., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTH AVENUE, ABOVE 47TH ST.—A LADY HAS JUST LOCATED.—Families who are coming in the City for the Winter will have choice of beautiful apartments and private table. Address HOME, Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTH AV., OPPOSITE MADISON SQUARE, NO. 206.—Elegant parlor and bedroom for gentleman and wife, second story, with first-class board and appointments; location unsurpassed; references exchanged.

NO. 82 IRVING PLACE, TWO DOORS FROM GRAMERCY PARK.—Large, light, connecting rooms on second floor, singly or en suite; private table if preferred; references.

ONE HANDSOME SUITE OF FINE ROOMS, communicating, on second floor, with or without private table; highest reference given and required. No. 23 West 26th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123, OPPOSITE THE Arcadian Club.—To let with board, rooms singly or en suite; terms reasonable; accommodations unexceptionable. Mrs. E. J. SMITH.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—To rent to a select family, a handsomely-furnished second floor, unexpectedly vacated; private table; highest references exchanged.

MURRAY HILL.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING their own house, will let with board, the whole or part of the second story to desirable parties. Address W. T., Box No. 672 Post Office.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH sts.—Spacious suite of apartments on parlor floor, newly painted and furnished, with or without private table; references exchanged.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—A FAMILY HAVING left for Europe, a pleasant floor of parlor and two bedrooms to let, with excellent board; also, large reception room, with sofa bed and ample closets.

MRS. WILLIS, FORMERLY OF NO. 297 5th av., having taken the house No. 3 West 30th st., has a parlor floor and second floor to let, with or without private table.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms; prices moderate; also, flats and rooms without board; references. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—PLEASANT FRONT rooms, handsomely furnished, on second and fourth floors; large cheerful dining-room on parlor floor; private table, if desired; references.

NO. 214 WEST 43D ST.—A HANDSOMELY-furnished room, large closet and bath-room connecting, also hall bedroom; with board; location first-class; family small; only a step from Broadway.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 6 EAST.—Several large, handsomely furnished rooms; also single rooms for gentlemen; first-class French table; terms moderate; references exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS for families and gentlemen, with board, at reasonable rates.

BOARD.—TWO PLEASANT CONNECTING ROOMS on second floor; also a fine large room on first floor may be had, with board, at No. 48 East 21st st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—PARLOR FLOOR, BEAUtifully furnished; private bath, &c.; with or without private table.

AT NO. 38 WEST 19TH ST.—PLEASANT front rooms, with first-class board and attendance; references.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 161 EAST.—Just vacated, a suite of rooms on third story; references given and required.

SUPERIOR ROOMS, WITH BOARD.—ONE or two rooms for gentlemen; but few boarders taken; references. Call at No. 116 West 45th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—ONE SUPERIOR SUITE of apartments, with private table and comforts of a refined home.

NO. 119 EAST 23D ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, elegantly furnished apartments; also, fine basement.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET, with board. References exchanged.

NO. 88 MADISON AV.—THIRD STORY BACK room, with board.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A SMALL FAMILY, TO REDUCE EX-PENSES, will let a double and single front room, newly furnished; every convenience; or will board a couple willing to pay moderately for first-class table. Call at No. 356 Lexington av., near 40th st. Can be seen Sunday or any time.

FIFTH AV., NO. 222.—COMPARTMENT HOUSE; one beautiful front suite; large parlor, bed-room, bath, &c.; steam heat.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM TO gentlemen without board; good location; private family; moderate terms. Apply at No. 153 East 27th st.

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HEALTH AND ECONOMY!

WATER-PROOF
DOUBLE CORK SOLE BOOTS
FOR
LADIES, MISSES, and CHILDREN, READY-MADE and to MEASURE.

GENTLEMEN'S
FINE EMBROIDERED AND PLAIN
MORROCCO SLIPPERS
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN CHARGED ELSEWHERE.

LATEST STYLES in LADIES' RECEPTION AND EVENING BOOTS, Equally Low.

Custom Work to Measure a Specialty.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—LARGE AND VALUABLE (MANILA) paper mill in Montville, Conn.; title perfect. For further particulars, address or call on THOMAS H. HARTWELL, Attorney and Trustee for estate of Wm. N. Hubbs, deceased, No. 19 Nassau st., New-York. Office hours from 1 to 5 P. M.

PARTNER WANTED IN PRODUCE COM-mission business, with $10,000 to $20,000 capital, to take place of retiring partner. Established seven years, and pays $5,000 to $10,000 per year. Address PRODUCE, Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

I WANT A LINE OF SAMPLES, (EMBROIDeries, white goods, or kid gloves preferred,) to sell in Philadelphia and Baltimore, on salary or commission. Address W., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COMMERCIAL PAPER, LOANS, STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c.—Active young partner wanted with $75,000 to $100,000, by a person of long experience in the business; best of reference. Address BROKER, Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

$25,000.—**GOOD CHANCE.**—A MANUfacturing firm wishes a special or active partner with above amount to enlarge their very successful business. Principals only address E. F. MEAD, No. 132 Nassau st., Room No. 12.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 54 South st., in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the eighteenth day of September, 1875.
LLOYD ASPINWALL,
JOHN A. ASPINWALL,
MEREDITH HOWLAND,
Executors.
VARNUM, TURNEY, & HARISON, Proctors for Executors, No. 110 Broadway.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIEN L. ALLIEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the usual place of business of Henry V. Allien, No. 7 Bond st., in the City of New-York, on or before the seventh day of March next.—Dated New-York, the thirtieth day of August, 1875.
HENRY V. ALLIEN, CHARLES D. SCHMIDT, } Executors.
C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH,
Proctor for Executors, No. 145 Broadway.
s3-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LORING ANDREWS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Loring Andrews' Sons, No. 61 Cliff street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York the twenty-third day of September, 1875.
BLANDINA B. ANDREWS, Executrix.
WILLIAM L. ANDREWS, DANIEL MORISON, } Executors.
DE FOREST & WEEKS, Proctors for Executors, No. 120 Broadway.
s24-law6mF

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW YEAR'S DAY, SPECIAL MATINEE of JULIUS CÆSAR, beginning at 1:30 o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Doors open 7:15; curtain rises at 7:45.
GRAND PRODUCTION of JULIUS CÆSAR!
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE, remarkable representation of the great historical tragedy,
JULIUS CÆSAR,
by a cast of unparalleled strength, including the renowned Shakespeareans,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Mr. F. C. BANGS, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.
_ A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.
_ Seats can be secured in advance.

CHICKERING HALL. VON BULOW.
TO-NIGHT.
Rubinstein's quintet, opus 55, in F major.
Beethoven's (a) 32 variations on an original theme; (b,) Les Adieux, L'Absence, Le Retour.
Sonate caracteristique, opus 81, (a.)
Hummel's septet, opus 74.
NEXT MONDAY BULOW will play Kreutzer's Sonata with Dr. DAMROSCH.
Scarlatti Cat's fugue; Bach's Sarabande et Passepied; Gluck's Gavotte; Mozart's Minuet et gigue; Chopin's Nocturne, Ballade, three waltzes.
Miss CRONYN will appear at these concerts.
SATURDAY, JAN. 8, LAST MATINEE.
Admission, $1; secured seats, $2; at Schuberth's, No. 23 Union square, and No. 114 Broadway.
Chickering pianos are used by Von Bülow.

COLOSSEUM,
THE SIEGE OF PARIS.
ASSASSINATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP.
Panorama of the
FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR,
Will be exhibited daily from 1 to 4 P. M., and from 7:30 to 10 P. M. Admission, 50 cents; children half price; no extras.
NEW YEAR'S DAY the COLOSSEUM will be open from 10:30 to 12, from 1 to 4 P. M., and from 7:30 to 10 P. M.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16TH ST. & BROADWAY.
TEMPLE OF SENSATIONAL ART.
Evenings, 8 o'clock; Grand Matinée New Year's, 2.
Elegant Mélange of Holiday Attractions.
Grand Olio of Sixty Artists in gems of ballet, song, dance, musical, acrobatic, gymnastic, and dramatic specialties.
THE NAUGHTY DUCHESS.
La Minuet, 12 Tableaux. | La Vivandiere, Two Buzzards. | 14 Temptations, 20 Female Models.

LYCEUM THEATRE. FRENCH PLAYS.
Last week of the Parisian Company.
FRIDAY,
LA MAITRESSE LEGITIME.
SATURDAY, last subscription night,
GAVAUT MINARD ET CIE.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers....Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER
LAST WEEK
of
HENRY V.
FRIDAY, Dec. 31, benefit of Mr. GEO. RIGNOLD.
MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.
MONDAY, Jan. 3, JOHN E. OWENS in
OUR BOYS.
Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 1,
NO OPERA PERFORMANCE,
on account of sickness.
Parties who purchased tickets can have the money refunded to-day between 9 and 4 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
THE GREAT SPECTACLE, NIMBLE NIP.
100 CHARMING CHILDREN
In Song, March, Military Evolutions, Choruses, &c.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE,
Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway.
GUS WILLIAMS and the largest company of specialty Stars ever assembled on one stage at the same time.
GRAND MATINEE FRIDAY and NEW YEAR'S DAY.

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FURNITURE.

WE ARE CLOSING OUT THE BALANCE OF OUR

FURNITURE,

EMBRACING MANY VERY DESIRABLE GOODS,

AT LESS THAN COST.

PARTIES IN SEARCH OF ELEGANT AND USEFUL

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

WILL HERE FIND AN UNEQUALED OPPORTUNITY TO GET REAL VALUES AT A SACRIFICE.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWL, SQUARE, SET furs, cloth cloak, set coral, all in perfect order; will sell low. Address Post Office Box No. 1,431, City.

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Collegiate Institute,
No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.
(Location delightful and easy of access.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.
Thirty-third year. Now open.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
Central Park and 6th av. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Prospectus sent on application.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Reopens Jan. 5; thorough instruction in civil and mining engineering, the classics, and English branches. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, BETWEEN FOURteen and eighteen, may share with my daughters the well tested advantages of class-study under best instruction in our pleasant home; best references given and required. Address Mrs. J. E. GAVIT, Stockbridge, Mass.

LEE'S HOME INSTITUTE AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—Both sexes, academic and primary; central yet retired; accommodations for twenty only; expenses, $280; no extras; 28 miles from New-York.
Mr. and Mrs. D. P. LEE, Principals.

THE PRINCIPAL OF BRADFORD'S STU-DENTS' HOME, Middletown, Conn., a classical and commercial school for boys, will be at the Hoffman House from Dec. 28 till Jan. 1, and will be pleased to confer with parents seeking a private school.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—A COLLEGE of the highest rank for well-prepared students. It has superior advantages for instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to A. W. COWLES, D.D., Elmira, N.Y. Next season begins Feb. 2.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, water-colors, and oil-painting. 67 University place, (New-York Society Library,) between 12th and 13th sts.

MRS. PARKS' BOARDING AND DAY School, New-Brunswick, N. J. Pupils charged from time of entrance.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Healthful, homelike; a school for earnest work. Spring session opens Feb. 16. GEO. C. SMITH, A.M.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, **No. 13 East 31st st.**

TEACHERS.

GENTLEMEN DESIRING THOROUGHLY prepared tutors for their sons, can secure them on application to Amer. School Institute, No. 14 Bond st. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

MISS C. HANDY, TEACHER OF ARTICU-LATION to deaf mutes by the visible speech method. No. 86 Irving place.

PROF. C. DE LA VERGNE, TEACHER OF French, takes classes or single pupils. Address No. 30 West 27th st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. GEORGE GRANT, OF THE VICTORIA Colony, Kansas, will be glad to give a personal interview to those gentlemen who have been corresponding with him in relation to stock farms in his colony. Can be seen until Jan. 6, from 10 to 2 o'clock, at the office of Fisk, Clark & Flagg, No. 690 Broadway.

TAMAR INDIEN—A LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZENGE, agreeable to take; specific remedy for constipation and its consequences. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

SUN-BEAM ILLUMINATING OIL, 150 DE-grees fire test, for family use.
YENNI & BURKE, No. 125 Maiden lane.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FOR INcompatibility, &c.; residence unnecessary; fee after decree. Address Post Office Box 1,037, Chicago, Ill.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE
ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.
Characters by Messrs. H. J. MONTAGUE, JOHN GILBERT, W. R. FLOYD, J. W. CARROLL, E. M. HOLLAND, W. J. LEONARD, C. E. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Mme. PONISI, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, and LAURA THORPE.
NO MATINEE HERE NEW-YEAR'S DAY.
MR. LESTER WALLACK
will make his
FIRST APPEARANCE
on
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 3,
in Robertson's companion picture to CASTE, entitled
HOME,
the representation of which must be
NECESSARILY LIMITED,
in consequence of the early production of a
NEW PLAY,
now in active preparation.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Broadway and 14th st.
SHERIDAN SHOOK..........Proprietor
A. M. PALMER..........Manager
Every night,
ROSE MICHEL,
Illustrated with the
MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY
ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of
UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH,
Including the following favorite names:
Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Fred. Robinson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris, Lysander Thompson, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Nina Varian (by kind permission of Lester Wallack,) and Augusta Raymond.
AN UNDOUBTED TRIUMPH.
SATURDAY, Jan. 1,
SEVENTH MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Every Night at 8
Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREATEST SUCCESS.

PIQUE.

A PLAY OF TO-DAY!
WITH AN EXTRAORDINARY CAST,
Including Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. Maurice Barrymore, Mr. F. Hardenberg, Mr. John Drew, Mr. C. Rockwell, Miss Jeffreys Lewis, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Emily Rigl, Kate Holland, Miss Sydney Cowell, and Mr. John Brougham. *_* Box-sheet open two weeks in advance.
Begins 7:45. Terminates 11:15. *_* Grand NEW YEAR'S MATINEE at 1:30 P. M.
POLICE REGULATION.
Carriages taking up parties from the Fifth Avenue Theatre must form on 28th st., facing toward Broadway.

PARK THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 22D ST.
HOLIDAY NIGHTS WILL BE KEPT BY
OAKEY HALL as WILMOT KEIRTON, and JOHN DILLON as SILAS CRAFT, in the melodrama of CRUCIBLE.
THE FUNNY JURY,
THE WITTY PASTRY COOK.
THE LOVE-MAKING LIEUTENANT.
THE GRACEFUL DUMB BOY.
THE CHATTY CHAMBER-MAID,
Together with the company of
THIRTY-THREE ARTISTS.
Admission, $1; Reserved seats, $1 50; Balcony, 50 cents.

EAGLE THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 33D ST.
Mr. JOSH HART..........Proprietor and Manager
MONDAY, DEC. 27,
and every evening and matinee until further notice,
CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME.
The great English Burlesque Harlequinade and Grand Transformation, produced AT A COST OF $10,000.
The magnificent and imposing transformation scene, THE FOUR SEASONS, by Mr. Matt Morgan. The Miniature Regiment, The Girards, Julia, Emil, and Louis, and the entire company of 100 stars. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS DAY.
EVENING AT 8.
The great comedian, F. S. CHANFRAU in the great play THE OCTOROON.
MATINEE AT 2.
The gorgeous spectacle, CHERRY AND FAIR STAR, A. H. Sheldon, T. Wood, Louise Sylvester, H. Colton.
MUSEUM DEPARTMENT.
ON EXHIBITION P. T. BARNUM'S
LIVING BABY HIPPOPOTAMUS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
A BAD NIGHT'S REST.
PIQUE. TEMPTATION.
CARTER'S DOG.
OPERA HOUSE, Broadway and 29th st
The funniest entertainment in the City.
Seats secured. Matinee SATURDAY at 2.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR.

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DURING THE WEEK
WE WILL OFFER
EVERY ARTICLE IN OUR FUR
DEPARTMENT AT
Greatly Reduced Prices,
IN ORDER TO CLEAR OUT THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF STOCK BEFORE NEW YEAR'S.

Seal Sacques as Low as $80.

Grand St., Corner Chrystie, N. Y.
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LECTURES.

DR. JOHN LORD'S
UNIVERSITY COURSE,
on
THE GREAT BENEFACTORS OF THE WORLD.
JOHN LORD, LL. D. proposes to deliver this Winter, in New-York, a course of twenty-five Historical Lectures on the Great Benefactors of the World, in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner 4th av. and 23d st., and at 11:30 o'clock on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.
The course commences MONDAY, Jan. 10.
Particulars next week.

GARRIE S. PEARSALL,—THE REFORMED gambler, will expose lottery and policy with full details of the managers and backers at Albany, Jan. 20.

MUSICAL.

MATHUSHEK $600 PIANO FOR $250; CHICKERING'S, $175; STEINWAY'S, $250; GILBERT OLIANO, $140; 7 1-4 OCTAVE, NEARLY NEW, $200; OLD PIANOS, $20, $30, $40, $50, AND $75, CASH THIS WEEK. FIRST-CLASS NEW PIANOS TO LET UNTIL PAID FOR PER CONTRACT. HORACE WATERS & SONS, NO. 481 BROADWAY.

$90 IF PURCHASED TO-DAY—HANDsome rosewood piano-forte; modern improvements, including stool, cover, and music; in perfect order. Apply at basement door, No. 28 East 3d st., near 2d av.

A STEINWAY GRAND, UPRIGHTS, AND squares, Webers, and other pianos and organs, on installments and to rent. Bargains this month. S. X. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
DANCING SCHOOL,
NO. 212 FIFTH AV.
Brooklyn Branch at No. 193 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

NATURAL FLOWERS.
WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, Florist, No. 1,213 Broadway, begs to acquaint his friends and the public that he will be happy to make up a basket of flowers of any design they may select in the best possible manner for New Years, as we have everything in the flower way to do it with. Please give us a call.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.
Also every variety of GOLD, PEARL, and CELLULOID PENCILS and PEN-HOLDERS, at the old stand, No. 25 Maiden lane, New-York.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

"WAUKENPHAST."
We have received a small importation of these POPULAR ENGLISH SHOES FOR GENTLEMEN.
CANTRELL,
No. 241 4th av.

$4 WILL BUY A PAIR OF NEAT SERVICE-able SHOES for GENTLEMAN or LADY at
CANTRELL'S
No. 241 4th av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, East 29th st., near 5th av.—Morning prayer and holy communion at 9 A. M. Jan. 1, 1876.

A RISE IN FREIGHTS.

UNIFORM RATES AGREED UPON.

COMBINED ACTION OF THE MANAGERS OF THE TRUNK LINES—THEY AGREE TO MAINTAIN PAYING RATES—A HARMONIOUS MEETING IN THE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.

A meeting of representatives of the New-York Trunk Lines and their connections, and representatives of the Boston and Albany, Central Vermont, Grand Trunk of Canada, and Michigan Central Railroad Companies was held yesterday morning in the Grand Central Depot. The object of the meeting was to endeavor to bring about some understanding by which uniform rates on west-bound freights might be charged by the different lines. The Pennsylvania Railroad was represented by Thomas A. Scott, President, and A. J. Cassatt, Vice President; the Baltimore and Ohio by John King, Jr., Vice President; the Michigan Central by J. F. Joy, President, and W. B. Strong, General Superintendent; the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern by J. Newell, General Manager, and A. Hill, General Freight Agent; the Boston and Albany by William Bliss, General Manager, and the New-York Central and Hudson River by W. H. Vanderbilt, Vice President, and J. H. Rutter, General Freight Agent. The meeting, which was strictly private, is said to have been very harmonious. The earlier part of the forenoon was devoted to a general discussion of the questions at issue, and in devising a scheme by which all the parties interested would be equally protected. About 12 o'clock Messrs. John Hickson, of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, and L. Millis, of the Central Vermont, made their appearance, but retired after a few moments. The meeting was then adjourned until 4 o'clock, to reassemble at the Brevoort House. At the hour appointed a few only of the gentlemen who had met at the Grand Central Depot made their appearance, most of them having given authority to those who did attend to act in their stead. Those present were Messrs. Vanderbilt, Rutter, Hickson, Millis, and Bliss, and after a short discussion it was decided that the rates should be equally raised on all the lines, within a few days, on the basis of seventy-five cents on first-class freight to Chicago. A meeting of general freight agents will shortly be held to arrange the details of this new agreement.

MERCHANTS' GRIEVANCES.

A COMPLAINT AGAINST THE MANAGEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CENTRAL.

The Board of Directors of the New-York Cheap Transportation Association held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, at their office No. 110 Pearl street, to receive a report of the Committee on Claims and Grievances relating to the recent discriminations against this City in rates charged on West-bound freight. Mr. John F. Henry, Second Vice President of the Association, occupied the chair, and the report, of which extracts are given in continuation, was read by Mr. John H. Kemp:

Following our last report a meeting of merchants interested was held at the Chamber of Commerce, at which a statement of the correspondence between your committee and the representatives of the New-York Central Road was made, and a special committee was appointed to make further efforts to obtain an interview with the chief executive officers of that road, which heretofore had been declined. A conference finally took place, not, however, until the force of public opinion, aided by the action of the other trunk lines, had caused a reduction in rates to a point even lower than those ruling from Boston. Your committee deem this unwise, and as much toward one extreme as the former rates were toward the other, but we must dissent from the unqualified expressions made on behalf of the entire mercantile community by some members of the Merchants' Committee at the recent interview, to the effect that, as merchants, they did not ask for lower rates—all that was wanted being uniformity of rates, &c. Your committee are not in favor of rates so low that they will not pay a fair and even liberal return on capital actually invested, nor are they in favor of rates so high that eight per cent. dividends can be paid upon a capital of twice the amount ever paid in by stock and bondholders, as is the case with the New-York Central Road. In the one case it is unjust to those who have actually invested their capital, and injures the prosperity of the carrying trade; in the other it dwarfs the natural development of our commerce and is unjust to that interest. Your committee also dissent from the view expressed by Mr. Vanderbilt that the special contracts with large shippers properly protected New-York interests. He stated that "up to the present special contracts had been ruling at twenty-five cents, and no large shippers had suffered by the change, which had really been made by the companies to secure the floating business, and which they knew would not interfere with the general trading interest. On Nov. 2, after much deliberation, it had been decided by the managers of the New-York roads to put the rates at seventy-five cents, believing that the merchants would not be affected under their contracts, which did not expire until Jan. 1, at which time it was supposed that a uniformity in all Western rates would be secured." Your Committee believe that not only does this practice of giving special contracts not protect New-York commerce, but it is a direct premium to other distributing points to divert the commerce which naturally would come to this market. A great majority of the shippers over the New-York Central Road have no contracts, and because they sell goods to many different places which are not competing points, can get none. We believe that there can be no good reason given for charging one shipper twenty-five cents per hundred and another seventy-five cents for the same goods, in reasonable quantities going to the same destination in the same train, and that the arbitrary exercise of this great power has already driven much of our commerce to other points—has much to do with the depressed state of business and real estate interests, and furnishes another good reason why these great semi-public institutions should be under such supervision and control as would protect alike the interest of the stockholders and the public. We also believe that it furnishes a satisfactory reason why certain prominent citizens invariably side with the railroads when questions of rates are agitated; but while it may be to the temporary interest of the favored few we cannot forget that it is to the detriment of the public as a whole, and if long continued will result to a great extent in driving from this City the great middle class of business men and householders upon which the prosperity of the City so largely depends. If the present state of things is long continued the business of New-York City will consist of a few large houses in each branch of trade, and her residences either brown-stone mansions or tenement-houses. * * * We have found the representatives of the trunk lines courteous and disposed to adjust all minor differences fairly, but whenever this association has attacked any of the more important abuses, the chief managers of the present system have, as before stated, always impugned its motives and used their vast influence in many ways to render our efforts abortive. It is notorious that the New-York Central Road has shaped the legislation of this State for several years; many members are elected in its interest, its agents have assisted in making up the committees, and no measure could even be reported if it was considered antagonistic to the interests of that road. This association drafted a bill two years ago providing a Board of Railway Commissioners for this State similar to those of Massachusetts. It was a reasonable and conservative measure, in the interest of the whole public, but it was never reported from the committee to which it was referred, and an evening paper of this City, which is considered an authority upon such matters, noticed the introduction of the bill with the following remark: "One thing is certain, the bill cannot pass unless approved by Mr. Vanderbilt;" and, although strongly advocated, it did not. We have, however, seen far enough into the subject to feel the necessity of continuing our investigations and the desirability of an organization such as ours to collect and disseminate information bearing upon the subject, and to steadily agitate for reforms both small and great. We have no fight to make with individuals, but defects and abuses in the system must be steadily fought until reforms are secured. Making war upon the rights of corporations is one thing, but pointing out the wrongs of a system is quite another thing. The latter is the position we have always taken, and in no instance have our charges or specifications been denied, although they have often been evaded and public attention diverted to side issues. In regard to the rates now ruling, it is probable they will not be long maintained, as the basis of 30, 25, 20, 20, and 15 cents per hundred to Chicago for 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and special classes respectively are too low. A fair basis at this time would be 50, 40, 35, 30, and 25, on both East and West bound freight; at which rates a road honestly capitalized and managed could pay a liberal interest on the investment. This estimate is the result of careful study during a term of years, aided by several of the most eminent railroad engineers. Uniform rates like these would soon build up a large and steady traffic, which would fill many of the cars that are now hauled back to the West empty, and thus in the end pay both carrier and merchant better than the policy pursued in the past of making nominal rates on a basis of say 75 cents or $1 for first-class freight to Chicago, and then cutting under by making special contracts with favorite shippers at perhaps one-third to one-fourth those rates.

If this policy is not adopted voluntarily by the present trunk lines, the pressure for such facilities by the vast commerce between the Mississippi Valley and the seaboard will, in one way or another, accomplish the construction of a competing road, which will not be subject to the defects we have pointed out.

We have no desire to ask from our present lines anything more than just and equitable treatment for the business interests of this City, but we should fail in our duty to those interests if we did not point out the fact that in the past the reason why there has been no community of interests between the public and the common carrier is that the carrier has constantly maintained an aggressive policy, and by originating and maintaining one abuse after another, has nearly killed the goose which lays the golden egg. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Mr. Charles Watrous moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by George A. Merwin, and unanimously adopted.

After some further discussion, the Committee on Canal Transportation, to which was referred a communication of Mr. Robert Taylor, on the subject of improving the Erie Canal by adjusting to its locks his system of gates, reported that an examination of the system had convinced them that the capacity of the canal would be greatly increased by the gates, and recommended that the Board of Directors suggest to the Legislature of the State the careful consideration of the system, and that the necessary action be taken to test its practibility. The report was adopted.

A SCHOONER SUNK IN THE FOG.

The fog of yesterday became very dense after nightfall, rendering navigation very dangerous. The Staten Island ferries discontinued their trips, and the other ferries were making irregular trips with great danger. The ferry-boat Monticello, of the Hamilton Avenue Ferry, on her 7 P. M. trip from New-York came in collision with a schooner near the New-York shore, on which were a man and a boy. The schooner is supposed to have sunk, as nothing could be seen of her after the collision, though several boats were sent in search of her.

THE SUSPENDED SAVINGS BANKS.

STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE CENTRAL PARK—MEETING OF DEPOSITORS OF THE UP-TOWN GERMAN.

The Executive Committee of the Depositors of the Central Park Savings Bank, consisting of George J. Wood, Francis Denning, Timothy Donovan, John H. Brown, and Horatio F. Averill, held a meeting last night to receive the reports of individual members of the committee, and to consider what was best to be done. The most important report was from Mr. Horatio F. Averill, counsel for a number of the depositors. His report shows that the bank has not a penny of cash, and the only thing in the shape of assets is the banking-house, with its fixtures. There is no money to pay an accountant with, and the books have not been examined. Mr. French, the Receiver, will soon apply to the court for an order authorizing the bank Trustees to transfer the deeds of the banking-house to him, so that he may sell the building and wind up affairs. Mr. French has sent to Mr. Averill a statement of the assets and liabilities of the bank as they appear on the books. It is as follows:

Number of depositors, 991.

LIABILITIES.		
Amount due depositors	$40,888 23	
Backus mortgage	27,500 00	
Gearty mortgage	11,500 00	
Other liabilities	500 00	$77,388 23
ASSETS.		
Banking-house and lot	$62,877 00	
Fixtures and safe	500 00	
Cash in Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank	95 00	
Unpaid, doubtful, or worthless claims	3,178 00	$66,650 00
Deficiency as per books		$10,738 00

It is probable that when the assets are rated at market values the deficiency will be swelled to $30,000, for the bank building is thought to be overvalued at least $17,000. The story of the bank, as told by the Executive Committee, reveals some very irregular proceedings on the part of officers.

A meeting of depositors of the German Up-town Savings Bank was held last night at Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth street, near Third avenue, to hear the report of a committee appointed to devise measures for continuing the bank. The committee recommended the signing of an agreement by the depositors that they would consent to reduce the value of their deposits for the present twenty per cent., and that they would leave at least fifty per cent. of their deposits in the bank for one year. The recommendation of the committee was adopted by a small vote. Receiver Uhl is of the opinion that it will be impossible for the bank to continue business. The next meeting of the depositors will be held at Turtlebay Hall on Thursday night. The dividend of twenty-five per cent. is being paid rapidly. Last night a little more than eighty thousand dollars had been delivered.

BOSTON AND THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL-FIELDS.

At the Astor House yesterday afternoon an informal meeting of railroad men and others interested was held to confer in regard to the construction of a shorter line of railway from the Pennsylvania coal-fields to Boston by way of Albany. Among those present were J. W. Van Valkenburgh, the President, and C. Adam Stevens, the Vice President, of the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Albany Railroad; Judge Danforth, of Middleburg, who is connected with the Middleburg and Schoharie Railroad; O. M. Allabin, of Marketsville, formerly a Director of the Rondout and Kingston Railroad; C. P. Waller, President, and G. W. Martin, Vice President, of the Pennsylvania Inland Coal and Transportation Company; John M. Cole, representative of the North Adams and Williamstown Committee; C. P. Lapham, of Hancock; Mr. Mills, of North Adams, and Mr. Courtney, of the New-York, West Side and Chicago Railroad. Mr. Van Valkenburgh occupied the chair. On taking his seat he made a short address, in which he stated that the proposed new road would connect North Adams, Mass., with Albany, N. Y., by a direct road through the Hoosac Tunnel, and then by the construction of short connecting lines with those already in existence, would form a direct line from the Pennsylvania coal-fields, by way of Carbondale, Hancock, Shovertown, Marketville, Moorville, Middleburg, Albany, and North Adams to Boston. Judge Waller, Col. Stevens, Senator Ray, and others spoke in favor of the project, and a committee was appointed to consider it. Other meetings in the interest of the proposed road will be held during the coming month.

A BOSTON MERCHANT CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

Gustavus Abbott, a carpet-dealer, residing at No. 1,200 Washington street, Boston, was arrested by Detectives O'Connor and Field, of the District Attorney's office, on a requisition from Gov. Tilden, an indictment having been found against him in New-York for obtaining goods by false pretenses. The papers charge that on the 2d of September Abbott stated to C. H. & F. D. Blake, woolen merchants, No. 79 Worth street, that he was a prosperous merchant, doing business in Boston on an unimpaired capital of $30,000, with not more than $35,000 liabilities. On the strength of these representations Abbott purchased from Blake carpets and oil-cloths to the amount of $276 75, at ninety days, and took them on to Boston. Shortly afterward Abbott became bankrupt, and a committee of his creditors appointed to examine into his affairs reported on the 16th of November that, after investigating the matter, they had come to the conclusion that Abbott had, during the four preceding months, done business with the view of defrauding his creditors, having sold the goods purchased from the Messrs. Blake and other creditors for less than he had paid for them. It was also stated that he had prepared an incorrect statement of his liabilities; and on being brought to task by counsel for Messrs. Blake admitted selling the goods purchased from them at less than cost. On complaint of Messrs. Blake an indictment was found against Abbott, and District Attorney Phelps took the necessary steps for his arrest. The prisoner was brought to this City yesterday by Detectives O'Connor and Field, and taken before Assistant District Attorney Lyon, who fixed bail at $2,000.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION OF A GIRL.

A young man named George Wadleigh was arrested last night by Detective Corr and taken to the Brooklyn Central Office on a charge of abducting a young girl named Margaret Mallen. Wadleigh lives at No. 17 Jefferson street, Brooklyn, and is the son of George A. Wadleigh, a wholesale druggist on Maiden lane, in this City. The girl was in the employ of the Wadleigh family as a servant, and it is said that she told her friends that young Wadleigh treated her in an improper manner, and threatened that he would put her out of the way if she told of his conduct. Recently the girl has been missed by her relatives. On making inquiry at Mr. Wadleigh's house they were informed that she had left that place some time since, but that her trunk and some other property belonging to her was still there. The relatives of the missing girl became alarmed and made search for her in all directions. The search proving fruitless, a cousin of Margaret Mallen went before Justice Walsh last evening and made an affidavit upon which a warrant was issued for the arrest of George Wadleigh. Detective Corr found him at his home and took him to the Central Office where he was examined thoroughly by the Police. The result of the examination was not made known.

WRECK ON THE CENTRAL.

The Rochester *Democrat* says that an accident upon the Central Road occurred at Batavia at 1:10 o'clock Wednesday morning. There were two heavy freight trains following each other, and both eastward bound. The first train was drawn by Locomotive No. 235, James Van Amburg conductor. Orders were received to take water at Batavia, and the train did so. The second train, drawn by Locomotive No. 69, Thomas Welch conductor, was only a short distance behind. It does not appear that the engineer knew that the train ahead of him was taking water. At any rate, he did not check the speed of No. 69 until it was too late and the locomotive plunged into the caboose and smashed it, wrecking both trains at the same time. Thirty-five cars, with their contents, were damaged or destroyed. The locomotive was also badly broken. The wreck was a rough one, but fortunately no person was injured. It was several hours before the tracks were cleared, and trains were delayed. Before daylight, however, everything was in running order. The amount which the road will lose by the damage to its rolling stock and to the contents of the cars will be a very large sum.

THE GLOUCESTER FISHERMEN.

During the past year the Gloucester (Mass.) herring fleet comprised twenty-three vessels making voyages to Newfoundland and thirty-three to Grand Menan, two of the latter making two trips each. The bank fisheries employed 175 different vessels during the year, some sixty of which confined their operations for the season to this branch of the fisheries; 481 bank fares have been landed at Gloucester during the year; 200 vessels have been employed in the Georges fishery, some ninety of which engage in no other calling for the year; 1,348 Georges fares have been received for the year. The mackerel fishery employed 180 vessels, 133 mackerel fares were received from the South, 425 from off shore, and sixty from the Bay of St. Lawrence. The fishing losses for the season have been sixteen vessels, of a total tonnage of 1,050.99 tons, and valued at nearly one hundred thousand dollars, on which there was an insurance of $81,000, but mostly on the mutual plan, so that the loss is a direct one to this industry. The loss of life for the year has been 122 men, and great anxiety is felt for another vessel, with a crew of twelve men, which has been long overdue from a fishing voyage.

OLD TIMES AND CUSTOMS.

THE OLD HOUSES OF KINGSTON.

A PAPER BY GEN. GEORGE H. SHARPE—THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OLD CITIZENS—THEIR HABITS OF LIFE AND METHODS OF TRADE—A SINCERELY RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY.

A very interesting paper was recently read by Gen. George H. Sharpe, (Surveyor of this Port,) before the Kingston Young Men's Union, on "The Old Houses of Kingston." After giving an entertaining and valuable account of the historical associations connected with the town, Gen. Sharpe dwelt upon the characteristics of the former inhabitants, who were chiefly of Dutch extraction. We quote several passages from the report given in the Kingston *Journal* of Dec. 29:

"The old citizens inhabiting all these homesteads, were a prudent, economical, and frugal people, of a strong religious character, and simple and unostentatious in their lives. They were farmers to a greater or less degree, each having a portion of the lowlands or the fields on the Arm-Bouwery. By the side of every residence was a barn directly upon the street, and as every householder kept cows, these were seen issuing forth in large numbers to the meadows in the morning, and their returning bells made the evening hour melodious.

Besides the smaller shops or stores, the more considerable citizens, like the old houses of Florence and Pisa, were engaged in trade, purchasing cereals and other large products from the surrounding country, and forwarding them in bulk to New-York with the yield of their own broad acres. A large part of this interior trade came from Wawarsing and the intermediate towns, and a still greater proportion from Delaware County, whence were brought quantities of wheat, and dressed deer skins and fox skins, which were sent to New-York for the manufacture of gloves and breeches. The lower towns early inclined toward Newburg and Poughkeepsie, but a considerable trade tended this way from Bonticoe, the region lying between Perrine's Bridge and New-Paltz, named after one of the early Huguenot settlers, although the derivation has since been ignorantly ascribed to a fancied resemblance in one of the mountain peaks to the face of a cow. So also there have been capricious origins attributed to the name of the generous stream that enriches those lower towns, which our forefathers, without doubt, affectionately called the Walloon kill, afterward naturally and easily abbreviated into the Wallkill. The inhabitants of Bonticoe preserved the old manners, habits, and dress to a later date than elsewhere in the county. All these farmers bringing their products into Kingston, carried hence their family supplies in return.

The produce was, of course, forwarded to New-York by sloops, and those from this place always entered and lay at Coenties slip. Besides these freights, the sloops carried passengers, and as nothing but the passage was provided by the skipper, each voyager took with him his own bed, bedding, and provisions, usually contained in a great chest; and where the fellow-travelers were relatives or familiar acquaintances, a mess was formed, and the table supplies were turned into a common stock. Arriving in New-York, those who chose resided on the vessel during their stay. The returning sloops brought cargoes which consisted mainly of cloths, flannels, coffee, tea, iron, nails, leather, furniture, and kitchen utensils; and salt, sugar, and rum in large quantities.

The farmers raised their own flax, and from it made their linen, homespun garments, and ropes.

A cobbler went with his kit from house to house, remaining at one for days, at another for weeks, until the entire foot-gear of the family was placed in thorough repair for a year's use.

A good part of the wheat was manufactured into flour at Benjamin Bogardus' mill, or at the one in Wilbur, (Twaalfskill,) then owned by Thomas De Witt, the father of Jacob H., Reuben, and Rev. Dr. DeWitt. When a large quantity was in readiness at DeWitt's mill, Abram Hasbrouck, of Rondout, (father of Mr. Jansen Hasbrouck,) the largest owner of sloops at the Strand, sent a huge scow to Twaalfskill for it, and from this the cargo was loaded into the sloop.

Another encouragement to the trade of Kingston was the fishery at the Steen Rocks, which, in the Spring of the year, supplied shad not only to the surrounding country, but also to Delaware and the valleys of Rondout and Minisink and the region as far westward as Pennsylvania.

The larders of those days were well supplied. Each householder killed his own pigs and beeves, and corned the latter for Winter's use, so that in the Fall nearly every barn was turned into a slaughter-house. Poultry of all kinds was plentiful, and besides the smaller game which abounded in the vicinity, an abundant supply of venison was brought from Delaware in the Winter and sold in open market on the streets. Indeed, deer were not unfrequently shot in the Brabant and Plattekill neighborhoods. Most families provided their cellars with barrels of oysters before the close of navigation. There were four meals—an early breakfast, dinner at noon, tea at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and supper at 8. Wood was brought at discretion by each family from the Kingston Commons, and great piles of it lay in the streets between the houses and barns, often to the great annoyance of pedestrians. Nor was there lack of arms for all this work, as a large number of negroes was maintained by every household whose means justified it, who generally took the family name, were well treated, and made kind and attached servants. The Dutch language was in frequent use in the family and in general intercourse between the citizens, and always with the negroes; and Col. Abraham Hasbrouck in his diary states, of a deceased relative, that he spoke Dutch and French well, and tolerable English.

At the beginning of the century the antique dress was passing away, but the older men still wore stocks, buckles, and knee-breeches, while the younger assumed the long boots with pendant tassels. The people were somewhat clannish, partly by reason of the heated political divisions of the time, partly from other causes, and the sentiment extended strongly to the young. The boys were divided into Kinderhookers and Wolverhookers; the former being those who resided south of what is now Pearl street, and the latter those from that line to North Front street. The Kinderhookers were said to be so called because the southern portion of the village was thought to be very prolific in children, and the Wolverhookers were stigmatized as savages by their envious rivals, because on cold Winter nights the howling of the wolves could be heard in North Front street from the woods above the Brabant farms. When a Wolverhooker strayed into the bounds of the enemy, a rallying cry was raised, there was a gathering of the Kinderhooker clan, and he was driven within his own limits, or until he met a sufficient force to keep the field; and at times a large body invaded the hostile territory, seeking and accepting battle.

So, also, there were defiances, and trials of strength between the colored populations of Hurley and Kingston, the wrestling matches, and other rough sports, taking place at a large oak tree on the Hurley road; and the master spirit in these contests for a long period was 'Prince Terry,' a mulatto of splendid physique, nearly seven feet in height, and reputed to have been the son of a British officer.

There were no public amusements. Formal dinners were not frequent, but there was much tea drinking, especially by the ladies. The young people were fond of dancing, and promoted parties to that end, wherein they not only had the sanction of their elders, but ofttimes their personal participation. This social enjoyment was so much approved that when De Wall's house and ball-room was burned by the fire of which I have spoken, he was assisted in the immediate rebuilding by a general subscription. There was not much driving, as the number of carriages was limited, and besides these, only a few two-wheeled gigs were maintained; but the young people rambled a good deal together to the Flat Rocks, out Love lane, and down to Jacob's Valley, and these could bear ready witness to the whisperings of a hundred years ago.

A "Cider Club" existed, which convened once a week in Winter at the members' houses, not to examine any question of literature or reform, but for the discussion of a generous supper. Debates were left to the political parties, and here they found earnest favor. Party spirit ran high, and it was quite common, about election time, among the younger partisans especially, to wear cockades, the Republicans displaying on their hats red ones and the Federalists black, and when Lucas Elmendorf addressed the people before his illuminated house on his election to Congress he wore the *bonnet rouge* of the Jacobins. Each party celebrated the national anniversary of the fourth day of July, the one on the *Kykuyt* and the other on the Plains, each listening to the reading of the Declaration of Independence and an oration, followed by a dinner in a bower, with the inevitable accompaniment of pipes and tobacco.

This was a sincerely religious community. The Sabbath was quiet, and there was a general observance of the duties of the day. Two services were held on Sunday; at 10 o'clock in the morning, and at 2 in the afternoon, there being no sufficient means for lighting the church in the evening. For a like reason the court rarely sat at night, and when such a session was necessary, the court-room was imperfectly lit by great tin *blaakers*.

A general observance was had of all the religious festivals now neglected, except by the Episcopalians. New Year's Day received little attention, but Christmas was the prominent festival of the year. Communion was administered on that day, whether it fell upon Sunday or not, and during Christmas week there were family dinners and reunions.

Pingster was the favorite holiday among the colored people, who were so numerous that, added to another local peculiarity, it was a colloquial saying abroad concerning Kingston that every other house was a barn, and every other white man a negro!

Refreshments were provided at funerals, as many of the attendants came long distances, there being a proper table set in the principal room within the house, and in mild weather without. Mulled wine was generally served, and after it pipes and tobacco, until the procession was ready to move. Then, as there were no hearses, the body was placed upon the bier and carried by the appointed bearers to the burial-ground, where they also completed the sepulture by filling up the grave. After a short pause the sexton stepped forward, uncovered, and returned thanks to all present for their assistance, beginning his set phrase with the words "Vrienne and Messieurs," one Dutch, and the other French; and so, perhaps, had the Holland and Huguenot blood been commingled in the body committed to the dust. This function of the sexton grew from the fact that funerals were frequently held without the presence of a minister, who was not expected to travel wearisome distances over rough roads, on every such occasion, and those contributing little or nothing, according to their means, to the support of the minister, had not yet arrived at the sublime impudence of requiring a formal and ceremonious leave-taking from him on the occasion of their departure to another world.

Letters and papers were received through a tri-weekly mail—the mail-route being from New-York to Hackensack, thence to Goshen, and thence to Albany, via Kingston. The coaches carried passengers, and on the close of navigation were the only means of travel, causing a sensation as they rolled in and out the village to and from the stage-house of Mrs. Hannah Radcliff.

Kingston was not only the centre of trade for a wide region round about; it was also the point of departure for the many old and opulent families in their voyages to New-York by sloops. This was long the cause of frequent and familiar intercourse between these old families and our citizens. Such were the Ten Eycks, the Newkirks, the Wynkoops, the Roosas, the Crispells, and the Duboises, of Hurley—the Beviers, the Olivers, the Lounsberys, Delamaters, the Hardenberghs, the DeWitts, the Depuys, the Krums and the Jansens, of Marbletown; then in Rochester and Wawarsing, the De Witts, the Beviers and the Depuys again, and the Bruyns, the Hoornbecks, the Westbrooks, the Schoonmakers, the Van Wagenens, the Brodheads, the Vernooys and the Osternoudts. From the Valley of the Wallkill were the Jansens, the Hardenberghs, the Bruyns and the Grahams, of Shawangunk, and the Hasbroucks, the Lefevers, the Eltinges, the Deyos, the Freers, the Duboises, the Beviers, and the whole loyal tribe of the Huguenots from New-Paltz.

As I close this sketch of bygone days, too hastily prepared, amid the occupations of a busy life, a great crowd of reflections presses upon me. They, must, however, be repelled, and I can only invite you to join me in the aspiration of that lovely version of the twenty-third Psalm:

"'Let goodness, and mercy, our bountiful God!
Still follow our steps, till we meet thee above;
We seek, by the path which our forefathers trod,
Through the land of their sojourn, thy kingdom of love.'"

HONORS TO JUDGE SHERIDAN.

The Association of the Law Stenographers of New-York City gave a complimentary dinner last evening to the newly-elected Judge of the Marine Court, Hon. James B. Sheridan, who, up to the time of his candidacy, was a very important member of the fraternity. The affair took place at Delmonico's, and as the number who participated was about fifty, it was held in the pleasant bridal dinner saloon of the establishment. The President of the association, Mr. Underhill, was at the head of the table, and the Vice President, Mr. F. O'Dowd, supported him at the other end. On Mr. Underhill's right was the guest of the evening, and on his left, Judge Shea, Chief Justice of the Marine Court. Of the six Judges of that court five were present, including Mr. Sheridan, the one absent being the other newly-elected gentleman, Judge Goepp. Surrogate Hutchings was absent, having a prior invitation to dine elsewhere, but his place was filled by Mr. Coffin, Surrogate of Westchester County. The Bar was represented by Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan, and the press by Mr. Prentice Mulford, of California. After a very excellent dinner the speech-making began, the toasts being enumerated by the President with jocose headings which contributed greatly to the fun and enjoyment of the occasion. The newly-elected Judge, Mr. Sheridan, responded to the toast in his honor in a few words, and couldn't be persuaded to further eloquence, but his lacking was plentifully supplied by the outpouring of Surrogate Coffin, whose witty reminiscences and jocose technicalities kept the table in a roar. The hit of the evening was, however, made by Mr. Sullivan, who, in response to the toast of the bar, after pleasantly commenting on the change of countenance visible among the reporters through the unexpected elevation of one of their brothers, drew their attention to the distant couch, where the pride of the New-York Bar, the purest spirit, the keenest brain, the bravest heart in the person of Charles O'Conor, flickered between life and death. This brought down vehement applause, and gave by its momentary shadow of gloom an added relish to the jollity that followed.

HANGED BY ACCIDENT.

Gustave Guisky, aged eighteen, who resided at No. 189 Chrystie street, while endeavoring to discover the sensations of those who come to their death by hanging, accidentally hanged himself to a hook in the ice-house connected with the butcher shop of Ernst Mecke, No. 39 Stanton street, last evening, and is now a subject for a Coroner's inquest. It appears that Guisky had been in the employ of Mecke, and was of a remarkably jovial disposition, continually playing boyish pranks and practical jokes. At 8:30 o'clock last evening, while in the butcher shop with his employer, the conversation turned upon the subject of the three negroes who were hanged two weeks ago. Guisky expressed a desire to realize the sensations experienced by a man whose death resulted from hanging, and taking a small piece of clothes-line he went into the ice-house, and telling his employer that he was going to try an experiment he shut the door. The young man was in the ice-house alone for about ten minutes, when Mecke opened the ice-house to call him, and was horrified to find him hanging by the neck from one of the large hooks, insensible. Mecke gave an alarm, and Guisky was speedily cut down, but life was extinct, all efforts to resuscitate him proving futile. It is supposed that Guisky made a slip-noose with the rope, and fastened it to the hook, and then passed his head through the noose. Throwing his body forward, the rope tightened about his throat, and as the floor of the ice-house is very greasy, it is supposed that his feet slipped, and, failing to recover his balance, he was strangled. As the door of the ice-house was effectually closed no sound of what was going on inside could reach the ears of his employer in the store.

AMERICAN RACKET.

Three games of American racket were played yesterday afternoon at McQuade's court, No. 404 Madison street, between McQuade and Lanihan on the one side and Michael Landy and Moore, of the Atlantic Base-ball Club, on the other side. The match was rather a one-sided affair, McQuade and partner winning all the games. Following is the score:

FIRST GAME.			
Lanihan	1 1 1 0 0 1 2 1	—7	21
McQuade	8 0 0 1 0 5	—14	
Landy	1 1 1 4 1 1 0 0	—9	12
Moore	0 0 1 1 0 0 1	—3	
SECOND GAME.			
Lanihan	0 2 2 0 3 1 2	—10	21
McQuade	2 0 1 0 4 4	—11	
Landy	1 0 0 0 2 1	—4	8
Moore	0 0 0 1 2 1	—4	
THIRD GAME.			
Lanihan	0 3 4 0 2 2 0	—11	21
McQuade	4 1 1 3 0 1	—10	
Landy	0 1 1 0 1 0	—3	6
Moore	1 0 0 0 0 2	—3	

A FRUITLESS ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.

At about 10 o'clock last night a gang of burglars entered the hallway of No. 362 Bowery and ascended to the roof of No. 360, which is occupied by A. McGrath as a dry-goods store. The burglars forced open the scuttle and descended to the store, where they packed up in three large bundles about fifteen hundred dollars worth of cloaks and shawls. These were carried to the roof, ready for removal, when the movements of the thieves attracted the attention of the porter who has charge of the premises, and he notified Patrolman Mulcahey, of the Fifteenth Precinct. Information was sent to the Mercer Street Police Station, and Capt. Van Dusen and a section of policemen were quickly on hand. The buildings were surrounded and thoroughly searched, but the burglars had become alarmed and fled, leaving their booty on the roof.

THE PURCELL HOMICIDE.

An inquest was held by Coroner Woltman yesterday in the case of James Purcell, of No. 248 West Seventeenth street, whose death resulted from the fracture of the skull caused by a blow from Edward Gannon, a wood-carver, of No. 154 West Eighteenth street, in front of McCabe's liquor store, No. 263 West Seventeenth street, on the 20th inst. It was shown by the testimony of several witnesses that Gannon struck Purcell and knocked him down. His head struck the sidewalk heavily, fracturing his skull. The jury rendered a verdict against Gannon, who was committed to the Tombs.

INCREASE IN CHARGES ON GRAIN.

At a meeting of the Receiver of Grain of the Produce Exchange, held yesterday, it was resolved that the jobbers of grain be requested to rescind the action contemplated in their notice posted upon the bulletins of the Exchange to the effect that the charge for elevating grain shall be raised from one-half to three-fourths of a cent per bushel, from Jan. 1, 1876. After the adoption of the resolution a consultation was held with the jobbers, and it was decided to hold another meeting, at which some final action will be taken on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Mlle. Titiens is at the Everett House.

Judge E. H. Durell is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Prof. H. B. Nason, of Troy, is at the Hoffman House.

Gen. Abner Doubleday, United States Army, is at the Coleman House.

Senator R. A. Parmenter, of Troy, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Joseph Hickson, General Manager of the Great Western Railway of Canada, and Prof. J. M. Peirce, of Harvard College, are at the Brevoort House.

Judge Stephen J. Field, of the United States Supreme Court; Gov. C. B. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, and George Peabody Russell are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Lieut. Gov. George G. Sill, of Connecticut; Rev. Dr. R. B. Fairbairn, of St. Stephen's College, and Paymaster S. T. Browne, United States Navy, are at the St. James Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The *Arcadian* has improved its appearance by a change of form, and promises the best of things of its kind for the Centennial year.

W. M. Harbishar, F. C. S., chemist of the New-York State Agricultural Society, has been appointed chemist of the New-York City Produce Exchange.

At a special meeting of the Fire Commissioners held yesterday, a resolution was passed authorizing the board to advertise for bids for 15,000 feet of hose.

At 12 o'clock to-night the bells of the Fire Department will be struck as follows: "1-7-7-6—1-8-7-6," to celebrate the beginning of the Centennial year.

It is said that the Republican members of the new Board of Aldermen have nominated Mr. John J. Morris for President of the Board, and Mr. John R. Lawrence for Clerk.

The children of the Sunday-school of St. Paul the Apostle, in West Fifty-ninth street, gave their annual Christmas cantata last evening in the presence of a large audience of their parents and friends.

In consequence of the crush of carriages at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, a Police regulation will hereafter be enforced requiring them to be formed in line on Twenty-eighth street, facing Broadway.

The Commercial Travelers' Association of this State will hold its annual meeting at Shakespeare Hall, corner of Broadway and Thirteenth street, on Tuesday, Jan. 11. The association numbers 1,658 members.

There are now 172 students in Columbia College proper, against 151 last year, and 136 students in the regular course of the School of Mines, against 121 last year, with 70 preparatory and other students, as shown by the catalogue lately issued.

During Wednesday night a window on the south side of Trinity Church was forced open and the church was entered by burglars, who broke open two poor boxes and carried off their contents. The amount of money stolen could not be learned.

Ex-Gov. John A. Dix will deliver a lecture before the New-York Science and Art Association next Monday evening at Dr. Rogers' Church, Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street. The subject will be "Some of the Political and Social Evils of our Times."

It appears to be the intention of the Mayor that Commissioner Fitz John Porter, whose term expires to-day, shall "hold over," at least for some time. Well-informed politicians, including friends of Mr. Wickham, believe that he has not yet fixed upon a candidate.

The first annual meeting of the New-York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children will be held at Chickering Hall, Fifth avenue and Eighteenth street, Jan. 4, 1876. Free tickets of admission can be had upon application at the office, No. 860 Broadway.

On Tuesday night an unsuccessful attempt was made by burglars to rob the store of Bassford & Co., No. 428 Broome street, dealers in artificial flowers and feathers. The thieves hired a room in a building in Crosby street, adjoining the rear of the premises of Messrs. Bassford Co., and cut their way through the wall.

The steam-ship Pommerania, for Hamburg, took out yesterday 22,600 letters, and 56 bags of papers; the City of Vera Cruz, for Havana, 3,990 letters, and 2 bags of papers; the Canima, for Bermuda, 500 letters, 1 bag of papers; and the Liberty, for Santiago de Cuba, 275 letters, 1 bag of papers; making in all a foreign steam-ship mail of 22,366 letters, and 60 bags of papers.

A quarrel occurred yesterday morning in the drinking saloon No. 88 Third avenue, between William S. Fair, the bar-tender, and William Fuller, of No. 209 East Nineteenth street. Fair took a pistol from behind the bar and fired two shots at his antagonist. One of the bullets passed through Fuller's left hand, causing a painful though not dangerous wound. Fair was arrested.

John Lord, LL. D., will deliver in this City during the Winter, in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, twenty-five historical lectures on the great benefactors of the world, the whole intended to form a continuous thread of history, from the rise of philosophy and art in Greece to the later developments of civilization in modern times. The course will be commenced Monday, Jan. 10.

The monthly returns of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society for December present the following figures: Thirty missionaries, 5,000 visits and calls among the poor and sick and needy, 389 meetings, 65 temperance pledges, 210 families aided at their homes, besides meals and lodgings given to the friendless and homeless. The receipts of the month were $5,428 71; expenditures, $2,958 16; the debt remaining, $6,873 38.

At a meeting of the District Grand Committee No. 1, I. O. of O. F. of New-York County, held on Monday evening, the following nominations were made for officers of the Grand Lodge of the State: For Grand Master, John S. Van Nort, of Newburg; Deputy Grand Master, George W. Dilks, New-York; Grand Warden, Charles G. Fairman, Elmira; Grand Secretary, Charles V. Clark, New-York; Grand Treasurer, Edwin S. Ralphs, New-York; Representative to Grand Lodge of United States, John Medole, New-York.

BROOKLYN.

The Twenty-third Regiment will hold an entertainment at its armory, in Clermont avenue, this evening. Music, recitation, and dialogues will form the programme.

Mayor Hunter yesterday refused to nominate any one for the office of President of the Board of City Works, and the appointment now rests with Mr. Frederick T. Schroeder, the incoming Mayor, and the new Board of Aldermen.

It was rumored in political circles yesterday that the Grand Jury now in session had found an indictment against one of the members of the Board of City Works in connection with the levying of sixty-five cents a lamp black-mail on the different gas companies of the city.

A well dressed woman called on Superintendent Campbell yesterday and informed that official that she thought the lost boy, Charley Ross, was in Brooklyn, and that she knew his whereabouts. Superintendent Campbell refuses for the present to give the name of his visitor or to state what information he had received from her.

John T. Barnard was appointed Referee yesterday to take the testimony of Theodore Tilton in one of the libel suits brought by Henry C. Bowen against the *Eagle*. The application for a Referee was made by the defendants. Mr. Tilton will be in this city for a few days about the 1st of January and his testimony will be taken during his visit.

John Brady is lying ill and in a precarious condition at his residence, No. 231 Pacific street, from injuries received by being beaten in Pape's liquor store, corner of Boerum and Atlantic streets, on Christmas night, by four men. Brady only recovered consciousness on Wednesday night and has not yet been able to give a description of his assailants.

An action has just been commenced in the Supreme Court by Catherine A. Boyle against the City, to vacate the assessment for paving a portion of Atlantic avenue with the Guidet granite pavement. The complaint states that the petition of property-owners asking for the work contained a number of forged signatures, and that a majority of the property-owners opposed the work.

During the performance of Henry V. in the Brooklyn Theatre on Wednesday evening, one of the supernumeraries playing in the battle-scene fell in a fit. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital, where he died yesterday morning. He was registered on the books of the theatre by the name of Monigan, but nothing further is known of him. Coroner Simms has ordered a post-mortem examination to be made.

There was an informal meeting yesterday between Mrs. Moulton's new counsel, ex-Judge Van Cott, and Mr. Thomas G. Shearman, in reference to the business meeting between the parties represented by them for the purpose of making the final arrangements for the forthcoming mutual council. This meeting will take place this morning, and it is thought that the matters will be arranged to-day in time for the business meeting at Plymouth Church this evening. There was a meeting of the Special Committee of Five at the residence of Mr. Shearman last evening, but the result of their deliberations was not made known.

NEW-JERSEY.

Alderman John Gross, of Hoboken, has been suddenly stricken with total blindness. His physicians think he can be cured.

Daniel Moore, aged seventeen, was arrested in Hoboken on Wednesday night, on complaint of his mother, who charged him with beating and attempting to kill her.

The New-Jersey Central Railroad Company deny that the Robert Jones, who attempted to commit suicide in Jersey City a few days ago, was an engineer employed on the road. It is emphatically stated by the agent that they do not employ engineers who go on drunken sprees.

Henry R. Vreeland and his wife were arraigned in the Passaic County Court yesterday to plead to an indictment charging them with the murder of Ralph Vreeland, the child of Henry by a former wife. They pleaded not guilty and the trial was set down for Jan. 26.

The Finance Committee of the Union Hill Council, to whom was referred the report of the experts who investigated the accounts of Town Treasurer Wurts, and found, as alleged, a deficiency of $24,000, submitted their report at the last meeting of the board. They certified that the accounts of the Treasurer were all straight as far as they could ascertain, and if there was any deficiency his bondsmen were responsible for it.

James Smith, John Devitt, and Thomas Smith were arrested in Newark yesterday on a charge of atrocious assault and battery on Mary Dougherty. The complainant alleges that she went to the residence of the prisoners to collect a bill when they attacked her and beat her, finally throwing her on a hot stove and burning her severely.

A suit brought by Mary Burns to recover $5,000 from John McAndrews, the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad tunnel contractor, for the loss of her husband, was commenced yesterday in the Hudson County Courts. Mrs. Burns' husband was one of four men who were killed on Dec. 23, 1873, by being precipitated from a bucket at Shaft No. 5, into which they had stepped preparatory to being lowered to the bottom. The defense moved a non suit on the ground that the accident was attributable solely to the carelessness of the men themselves. The court will decide the motion to-day.

James P. Westcomb and Elizabeth Smith, the two colored persons, who were arrested in Newark for stealing $1,000 worth of diamonds from James W. Monall, have been committed for trial. Yesterday the detectives visited Westcomb's house and recovered twenty-eight of the missing diamonds, one pearl, and a chain bracelet. It was Elizabeth's superstitious fears that caused her to be suspected and arrested. The robbery was supposed to have been committed by a tramp, but one day Mrs. Monall, in speaking of it to Elizabeth, said that she hoped the person who had one of the rings—which she prized very highly—would be paralyzed. The next day that ring was found in a certain drawer which had been thoroughly examined at least a dozen times.

BURIAL OF A JAPANESE MARINE.

On Monday night, Dec. 20, one of the marines on the Japanese frigate Tsukubu died at San Francisco, after a brief illness. Arrangements were made for the burial, according to Japanese rites, by the officers of the vessel. The ceremonies took place the next day, and the remains, in a coffin-shaped box, two and a half feet high, covered with the Japanese flag, were brought ashore in the steam launch, escorted by four officers and sixteen marines. On being brought ashore the coffin was placed in a hearse and conveyed to the cemetery, the escort following. At the cemetery a double line was formed, through which the coffin was carried to the grave. The remains were lowered into the grave so that the body faced toward the East. After firing of three rounds by the marines the grave was closed, a short address was delivered by one of the officers, and then the marines formed the sand over the grave into a shape resembling the coffin. This concluded the ceremonies, and the marines returned to their ship.

A SOUTHERN WAR SECRET REVEALED.

Hon. Alexander H. H. Stuart and Capt. John N. Opie are rival candidates for a seat in the Legislature of Virginia, and made speeches at a political meeting held in Staunton on Monday. A correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* says that among some personal reminiscences related by Mr. Stuart in his speech was one connected with the peace negotiations of the late Confederacy that has never been made public. He read a note from Hon. Judah P. Benjamin, dated March 25, 1864, asking him to come to Richmond for an interview with President Davis on business, the subject of which was too important to be committed to paper. He went, and was informed by President Davis that the Confederate Congress had voted a secret service fund of $3,000,000 in gold to be used in creating a peace sentiment at the North. After looking over the whole country the "President" had selected Mr. Stuart as the man for the mission. He was to sail for Nassau and thence for Halifax, and there, from the border of Canada, could operate on prominent men. The fund of $3,000,000 was to be at his absolute disposal, and he was not to be required to furnish vouchers for its disbursement. Mr. Stuart declined the tender, and C. C. Clay, of Alabama, and two other gentlemen were appointed. The Greeley correspondence and the "To whom it may concern" of President Lincoln followed this mission.

RAILROAD PASSES CONDEMNED.

It is stated that the result of recent meetings has been an agreement and contract signed by the Presidents of the Boston and Maine, the Fitchburg, the Eastern, and the Boston and Lowell Railroad Companies that hereafter no passes shall be issued to proprietors or landlords of hotels, hack and stage drivers, policemen, members of the press, Postmasters and Post Office officials, Custom-house officials, or members of city governments, and that no passes shall be issued to influence business over the lines of the parties to the contract. It is said that on some of the roads, especially those seeking business and competing with other roads, one-tenth of the entire travel is on passes. If this is true, the returns for 1876 will show it in the increase of passenger earnings, while on the other hand, the shutting off of passes from those who travel because they have a pass, will show a marked decrease in the number of passengers carried.

THE NEW YEAR'S HAT AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.—Gentlemen who make calls on Saturday next will want a handsome hat, a fur collar and cuffs, a cane, or an umbrella from KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, No. 533 Broadway, and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Also, ladies' attractive and fashionable Furs.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship H. Livingston, for Savannah.—R. A. Vail, wife, and daughter; Arthur R. Vail, George M. Vail, Elma Vail, James Robins, J. D. Harvey, G. E. Nash, D. W. Larkin, A. E. Lang, J. E. Ingalls, E. A. Pickrell, J. Pickrell, V. Ceroelie, G. Bertoni, A. S. Steele, Henry Littlefield, Joseph Schirmer, J. G. Black, Daniel E. Brewster, H. G. Lobreto.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Magnolia, from Savannah.—Mrs. Capt. J. A. Ross, Capt. A. Spencer, Capt. Berchoff, Oscar Rahn, J. Donavan, C. C. French, L. Downs, J. Tandy, J. C. Brooker, Samuel Brooker, L. D. Fuller, J. H. Lewis.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises ..7:24 | Sun sets....4:42 | Moon sets...8:34

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:20 | Gov. Island.11:09 | Hell Gate.12:31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.........THURSDAY, Dec. 30.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Pommerania, (Ger.,) Schwensen, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; City of Vera Cruz, Deaken, Havana, F. Alexandre & Sons; Canima, (Br.,) Whitter, Hamilton, Bermuda, A. E. Outerbridge; Liberty, Sundberg, Cienfuegos and St. Jago, Cuba, J. E. Ward & Co.; E. Morris, Baldwin, Washington, D. C., J. R. Baldwin; State of Virginia, (Br.,) Moodie, Glasgow, A. Baldwin & Co.; H. Livingston, Mallory, Savannah, William R. Garrison; Huntsville, Chester, Fernandina, via Port Royal, H. Gelpcke; Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Barks Europa, (Nor.,) Johannessen, Liverpool or Birkenhead, Funch, Edye & Co.; Pyrmon, (Ger.,) Diedrichsen, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Sarah M. Loring, Loring, Bordeaux, France, Brett, Son & Co.; Manlius, (Br.,) Todd, Sagua la Grande, Cuba, Waydell & Co. Lizzie Zittlotsen, Williamson, Cardenas, Cuba, John Zittlosen; Peggy, (Nor.,) Miller, Lisbon, Port, C. Tobias & Co.

Schrs. Helen, Robertson, Havana, Cuba, Brett, Son & Co.; J. W. Peasley, Barker, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Hattie Card, Moon, Jacksonville, Fla., W. Ray.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Magnolia, Hazard, Savannah Dec. 26, with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison.

Bark J. F. Whitney, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Spicer, Harburg 43 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Whitney & Co. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage, and been [illegible] ds. W. of the Banks; Nov. 25, lat. 48, lon. 17, spoke brig Emily, of and for Swansea, from Bull River, S. C.

Bark Leila Alice, (of London,) Weir, Colombo 120 ds., with coffee to Howland & Aspinwall. Passed Cape of Good Hope Oct. 15; touched at St. Helena Nov. 5, and crossed the equator 15th, in lon. 26; had 18 ds. heavy S. W. gales off the Cape; afterward light winds.

Brig Lilly, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lawrence, St. Johns, N. F., Nov. 29, for Picton, C. B., in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co. When off Cape Spear took a heavy squall S. W., with thick snow, which increased to a heavy gale; was obliged to take all sail off the vessel, and lay to under close-reefed mainsail; Dec. 1, when within 20 miles of the Virgin Rocks, the gale moderated and hauled more to the N. W.; made some sail, and fetched clear; 3d, wind hauled to N.; made all sail, and proceeded on our passage; at noon passed Cape Race, and sighted two large icebergs; wind kept backing from the N. W. to S. W., and blowing heavy by spells to the 13th, when it backed round to E., with snow; cast the lead in lat. 45 20, lon. 59 29, in thirty fathoms water; shortened sail and headed S.; at 8 A. M. fog let up; kept away N. W.; at 10 A. M. sighted the breakers ahead; supposed to be off Cape Portland, and hauled off; it then shut in thick, wind increasing from E. N. E., with a heavy cross sea; at 3 P. M. wind backed round by N. to W., and blew heavily; stood in shore at 6 P. M.; sighted Louisburg light on the weather bow; wore ship; wind increasing; at 10 P. M. blowing a gale and freezing; had to heave to; gale continued to 16th, lat. 44 37, lon. 57 18, when the wind hauled to N. N. W.; 17th, wind backed to S. W. and blew heavily, with high sea; midnight, wind shifted suddenly to N. W. and died out calm; 18th, lat. 45 50, lon. 59 10, a light breeze sprang up from S. E.; made all possible sail; at 5 P. M., wind increasing, with thick snow, barometer falling fast, shortened sail and brought ship's head to the wind under lower topsail and close-reefed mainsail; at midnight the snow was one foot deep on deck; 4 A. M. wind hauled to W., with heavy snow squalls and very cold; set reefed foresail; noon, fresh gale and high sea; 19th, lat. 45 56, lon. 57 55, wind hauled to N. W., and increasing; wore ship; midnight, heavy gale and very cold; lay to under close-reefed mainsail; vessel icing up very fast; 2 A. M., spirits in the compass had frozen solid; had to keep both lights burning in the binnacle; noon, heavy gale and high sea, vessel laboring heavily; 20th, 8 A. M., wind hauled to N. N. W., with heavy snow squalls and freezing; finding it impossible to get to Picton in the condition the vessel was in, and dangerous for the men to get around decks, made out to get the topsail on her and kept away for New-York; noon, heavy gale and thick snow, ship making heavy weather; 21st, 8 A. M., wind backed to W., and more moderate, ice leaving fast as we approached the edge of the Gulf; 10 A. M., lat. 43 20, lon. 59 20, spoke brig Republic, from Exmouth, Eng., for New-York; the Captain reported being short handed, having lost Leonard Simmons overboard Dec. 18, and one man sick; wanted assistance to get to port; launched a boat and put Arthur Curry, second officer, on board to assist him, (the Republic has since arrived at Halifax;) 23d, wore ship, wind hauling to W. and blowing a gale, with heavy sea; handed foresail and topsail and hove to, vessel laboring heavily; gale continued to 23d, at 8 P. M., when the wind hauled to N. W.; set reefed foresail and topsail; 24th, wind backed to W. S. W., and blew strong, with heavy rain and snow; thence to 28th had strong W. winds, with rain and snow by spells, when wind hauled to N.; made all sail, and proceeded on our course for New-York.

Brig Moltke, (Ger.,) Schwarting, Rio Janeiro 52 ds., with coffee to Charles Luling & Co. Crossed the equator Nov. 30 in lon. 36.

Schr. Speedwell, Spaulding, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Gem, Thomas, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Trade Wind, Gray, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Herald, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Telegraph, Wilson, Thomaston, with lime to order.

Schr. J. C. Rogers, Fletcher, Bath.

Schr. T. S. McLellan, Farwell, Portland, with lumber to Kenny & Snow.

Schr. Eliza Ann, Mayo, Newburyport.

Schr. Isaac Oberton, Crockett, Portsmouth, for Baltimore.

Schr. G. P. Pomeroy, Bryant, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. Joseph Baymore, Bearse, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. Clara G. Loud, Colson, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. E. B. Wheaton, Clark, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jesse, Wilson Summers, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. David G. Floyd, Clifford, Newport.

Schr. Challenge, Terry, Newport.

Schr. W. W. Brainard, Fitch, Newport.

Schr. Henry Whitney, Shepard, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. George L. Fessenden, Beebe, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Holland, Mason, New-Haven.

Schr. William F. Parks, Parks, New-Haven, for Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, light N. E.; thick fog.

SPOKEN.

Spoken, no date, lat. or lon., by an arr. at Key West Dec. 30, ship Thomas Loud, Hall, New-York, for Southwest Pass, and schr. Franklin, Miller, New-York, for Galveston.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HALIFAX, Dec. 30.—Arr. 20th, brigs Jane E. Hala, (Br.,) St. Martins; Texel, (Br.,) Inagua; Snow Bird, (Br.,) Demerara.

Sld. brig Ubaldeina, (Br.,) Sponagle, Fayal.

HAVANA, Dec. 30.—Sld. 29th steamer Tappahannock, Pendleton, New-Orleans.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30.—Arr. steamer Ontario, (Br.,) Bouchette, Boston.

LOCKPORT, N. S., Dec. 30.—Arr. 28th schrs. Republic, St. Martins; Ulalume, (Br.,) from Boston.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 30.—Arr. brig Addie Benson, (Br.,) from Cow Bay; schr. R. U. B., (Br.,) Cleveland, Boston, for Londonderry, N. S. (put in for harbor;) schr. Julia Merritt, (Br.,) Morehouse, from Britton Ferry, Eng.

Cld. 29th bark Sunlight, (Br.,) Hayes, Liverpool; schr. C. B. Paine, Matanzas.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Sld. Missouri, Emma Paysant, Livingstone, M. J. K., British Navy, Ferda, Emilie, Capt. Deicke, Trafik, Hattie N. Bangs.

Arr. out on the 24th inst.: St. Joseph, Hebe, both at Danzig.

Arr. out on the 29th inst.: West Wind, the latter at Queenstown; Nicola Trojednica, Josephine, Emilia T., Gariglliano, Virgo, Wellington.

Arr. out on the 30th inst.: Mynheer, Spirit of the Dawn, Cingalese, Garland, America, Behrend, and Harvest Queen.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30.—The White Star Line steamship Adriatic, Capt. Jennings, sld. for New-York direct at noon to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 30.—The Williams and Guion steamship Wisconsin, Capt. Freeman, from New-York Dec 21, arr. here at 8 o'clock to-night.

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